

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4150.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. UNIVERSITY AND BEDFORD COLLEGES.

A Performance of the 'MEDEA' of EURIPIDES, in Greek, will be given at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, on:
THURSDAY, June 13, at 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, June 14, at 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 p.m.
For particulars apply to HON. SECRETARY, Greek Play Committee, University College, London, W.C.

'THE STIGMA.' By JESSIE LECKIE HERBERTSON.

Whereas Mr. William Heinemann published in the year 1905 a book by Jessie Leckie Herbertson entitled 'The Stigma.' And whereas it has come to his knowledge that a book has recently been published by Messrs. Greening & Co. Ltd., entitled 'Passion's Peril' and written by Stuart Young in which book Mr. William Heinemann's copyright has been seriously infringed owing to original matter having been copied from 'The Stigma' into 'Passion's Peril.' Notice is hereby given that a perpetual injunction has been granted by Mr. Justice Warrington in an action which Mr. Heinemann has brought against the Publishers Messrs. Greening & Co. Ltd. and the Printers Messrs. Colston & Co. Ltd. restraining them from printing publishing or selling any further copies in its present form of the book 'Passion's Peril' containing infringements of Mr. William Heinemann's copyright and that the remaining copies of 'Passion's Peril' are to be destroyed.

THE BODLEY HEAD BURGLARY.

Whereas the Bodley Head was forcibly entered by Burglars on the morning of Saturday, April 6, when the Proof-Sheets of a Book of New Detective Stories, by A. C. FOX-DAVIES, Barrister-at-Law, entitled 'THE FINANCES OF SIR JOHN KYNNESELEY,' were taken, I hereby give notice to Publishers, Editors, and Literary Agents that should any Stories relating to the Finances of Sir John be offered to them, the said Stories are the property of the undersigned, to whom notice should immediately be sent.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

Societies.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN. ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

TUESDAY NEXT, May 14, at 3 o'clock, D. S. MACCOLL, Esq., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on 'ALFRED STEVENS' (the English Sculptor and Painter Half-Guinea the Course).
SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock, ARTHUR BOURCHIER, Esq., M.A., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on 'THE LIMITS OF THE DRAMATIC ART.' Half-a-Guinea.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

AN ORDINARY MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, May 16 at 8 p.m., in the LECTURE ROOM, GRAY'S INN, W.C., when Mr. J. FITZPATRICK KELLY, F.R.Hist.S., will read a paper on 'SOME EARLY SPANISH HISTORIANS.'

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING

will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 8 p.m., when a Paper, entitled, 'ROMERIC FOLK-LORE,' will be read by Mrs. W. CROOKE; and Mr. R. B. TOWNSEND will exhibit some Photographs illustrative of Pueblo Ceremonial Dances.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.

11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.,
May 6, 1907.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, for the election of President and Council, &c., will be held in the THEATRE, REGENT GARDENS, on MONDAY, May 27, at 3 p.m., the President will be the Chair.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SOCIETY will be held in the EVENING OF THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING at the HOTEL METROPOLE, WHITEHALL ROOMS, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W., at 7 p.m. for 7.30. Dinner charge 11s. Friends of Fellows are admissible to the Dinner. Applications for Tickets should be made to the CHIEF CLERK, 1, Saville Row, Burlington Gardens, not later than May 21.

LEONARD DARWIN, Hon.

J. F. HUGHES, Secretary.

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held in the ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY AT BURLINGTON HOUSE on FRIDAY, May 24, 1907, at 3 p.m.

B. DAYDON JACKSON, General Secretary.

Lectures.

GRESHAM LECTURES ON SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, INFLENZA and SPOTTED FEVER will be given by the GRESHAM PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE on MAY 15, 16, and 17, at 6 p.m., in GRESHAM COLLEGE, BASINGHALL STREET, E.C. Admission FREE.

Exhibitions.

EARLY BRITISH SCHOOL.—SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION of selected Landscapes and Portraits by the Early Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

Provident Institutions.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.

Funds exceed £7,000.

Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron: The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.

President: The LORD GLENESK.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s., and the Women 20s. per annum each.

The 'Royal Victoria Pension Fund,' commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The 'Francis Fund' provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1882, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the afternoon papers, and took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing 'Taxes on Knowledge,' and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The 'Horace Marshall Pension Fund' is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The 'Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund' provides 25s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1899.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1837.

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SIXTH. Contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.

SEVENTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.

EIGHTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary Mr. GEORGE LAKER, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Educational.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

GARTSIDE SCHOLARSHIPS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Candidates must be of British nationality, and over the age of 18 and under the age of 25 at the date of the election. The Scholarships, three of which may be awarded in JUNE, which will be tenable for Two Years, and of the value of £60, the first year (which must be spent at the University), and from 1904, to 1906, the second year (which must be spent in the study of subjects bearing on Commerce in the United States, Germany, or other country or countries approved by the Electors).—Candidates must send in their applications, together with Testimonials of good character and record of previous training, on or before JUNE 1, to the REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

AMIENS, ANTIBES, BEAULIEU-SUR-MER, BIARRITZ, BON-DEAUX, BOULOGNE, CALAIS, CANNES, DIJON, DUNKIRK, GENEVA, GOLFE-JUAN, HAVRE, HYERES, JUAN-LES-PINS, LILLE, LYONS, MARSEILLES, MENTONE, MONACO, MONTE CARLO, NANTES, NICE, PARIS (Est, Nord, Lyon), PAU, ROUEN, SAINT RAPHAEL, TOULON, TOURS.

PARIS: V. H. SMITH & SON, 24, Rue de Rivoli; and at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 234, Rue de Rivoli.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND THEOLOGY.

An EXAMINATION for the above will be held in JUNE.

Particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY OF EXAMINATIONS, University Offices, Durham.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION will be held on JUNE 23, 27, and 28 to FILL UP not less than FIVE RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and some EXHIBITIONS.—For particulars apply by letter, to the BURSAR, Westminster School Bursary, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

MISS DREWRY gives LECTURES, READINGS, AND LESSONS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE and Kindred Subjects: Reads with Private Pupils; Examines; and helps Students by Letter and in her Reading Society. Oxford in the Spring and Summer Terms. —For information about her Meetings for the Study of Literature apply, by letter, 143, King Henry's Road, London, N.W.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A., late Second Mistress St. Felix School, Southwold. References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

GARRATT'S HALL, BANSTEAD.

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Education.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE of SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTORs in England or abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITS, THRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments. Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, nephew of the late Head Master of Eppingham, 33, Sackville Street, London, W.

Situations Vacant.

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

MOUNTAIN ASH NEW COUNTY SCHOOL. The GOVERNORS invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER of the above SCHOOL.

Applicants must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom or the British Possessions, and have their names on Column B of the Teachers' Register. Previous experience as Head or Assistant in a good Secondary School is essential, as well as a knowledge of Welsh. Candidates must be between 28 and 45 years of age.

Salary 300l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 350l. per annum.

Canvassing will be a disqualification. Applications should be made on a Form to be obtained on request, stamped addressed envelope from the CHIEF ED. OFFICIAL, 33, Park Place, Cardiff, to whom it should be accompanied by three recent Testimonials, not later than:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE invites applications for the Post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in the TRAINING DEPARTMENTS (MEN).

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with Testimonials (which need not be printed), must be sent on or before SATURDAY, June 15, 1907.

J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.

University College, Cardiff.

May 6, 1907.

THE CAMBRIDGE TRAINING COLLEGE

FOR WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The COUNCIL are about to appoint a LECTURER IN MODERN LANGUAGES for SEPTEMBER. Stipend £200 and Residence. Satisfactory experience in Secondary Schools essential.—Twelve copies of Testimonials and of the Letter of Appointment should be sent, before JUNE 1, to the Hon. Sec. Miss E. A. McARTHUR, Giron College, Cambridge, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE, CAPE TOWN.

PROFESSORSHIP OF PHILOSOPHY.

Applications are invited for the PROFESSORSHIP OF PHILOSOPHY at the SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

Commencing Salary 5000, per annum, with an increase, subject to continuous and meritorious service, to 6000, at the end of three years; to 6750, at the end of five years, and 8000, at the end of ten years.—Applications must be sent before AUGUST 31, 1907, accompanied by eight copies of Testimonials and certificate of health, to THE AGENT GENERAL FOR CAPE COLONY, 100, Victoria Street, London, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The successful applicant will be expected to commence his duties on or before FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

DONINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

Under Amending Scheme recently issued by the Board of Education, this old-established and Endowed Grammar School is to be RE-OPENED as "a PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS."

The GOVERNORS are prepared to receive applications for the post of HEAD MASTER. The Candidate must be a Graduate of a University in the United Kingdom or of the British Possessions (Oxford or Cambridge Honours Man preferred). Some knowledge of Natural Science desirable. Not necessarily in Holy Orders. Under 40 years of age. Fixed Stipend 2500, per annum, with good Residence, and facilities for taking Boarders at specified terms. (Accommodation at present for about 120.)

A CHIEF ASSISTANT MISTRESS will be provided, and ASSISTANT MASTER if found necessary.

Since 1896 the school has been closed, pending New Scheme above referred to, but past history of the School interesting and successful. (Scholarships numbered at one time 73.)

Applications, with copies of three recent Testimonials, and three independent Names of References, to be sent in to the undersigned before MAY 20 next.

By Order.

HEN. SMITH, Clerk to the Governors.

Donington, Spalding, April 19, 1907.

THE REDLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BRISTOL.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of HEAD MISTRESS, which will be vacant in JULY. Candidates should hold a University Degree or its equivalent (preferably Oxford or Cambridge). Fixed Salary 2500, with Capitation Fees. Applications to be sent in before MAY 21.—Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, A. G. N. TRIBE, Esq., Albion Chambers, Bristol.

HAMILTON (BURGH) SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, for HAMILTON ACADEMY, a MODERN LANGUAGE MASTER, with practical qualifications in French. Salary, to begin with, 3000, per annum. Duties to commence at the beginning of next Session (about SEPTEMBER 1, 1907).—Applications will be received on or before TUESDAY, 21st inst., by PATRICK KEITH, 67, Canow Street, Hamilton, Clerk to the Board.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE. TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER NEXT, ASSISTANT TUTOR (MALE). Subjects:—Mathematics and French. Salary 1500, rising to 2100, (non-Resident). Forms of Application—which may be obtained on application to the undersigned—should be returned not later than SATURDAY, May 25, 1907.

Leopold Street, May 2, 1907.

JNO. F. MOSS, Secretary.

LEAMINGTON MUNICIPAL DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS' CENTRE.

WANTED in SEPTEMBER NEXT—

(a) A CLASSICAL MASTER to teach Latin and English. Salary 1500, per annum;

(b) A MODERN LANGUAGE MASTER who is acquainted with the modern methods of teaching French. Salary 1400, per annum. University Degree and experience in Secondary Schools are essential.

Apply at once to THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Leamington Spa.

MUNICIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL AND PUPIL-TEACHERS' CENTRE, LEAMINGTON.

SCIENCE MISTRESS WANTED in SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Principal Subjects: Botany and Chemistry.

Nat. Sci. Tripos or Degree essential.

Salary 1200, per annum (non-Resident).

Apply, stating full particulars, to THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Leamington.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HANDSWORTH.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY.

The HANDSWORTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE invites applications for the appointment of SECRETARY, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the work.

Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of the Education Acts and the Codes and Regulations of the Board of Education, with practical experience of the Administration of Education.

The commencing Salary will be 3000, per annum.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification.

Applications, on foolscap paper, with twelve Copies of not more than three recent Testimonials showing the above qualifications (endorsed "Application for Secretary"), must be addressed to the CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, and be sent not later than 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1907.

Education Office, Soho Hill, Handsworth (Staffs.),

April 30, 1907.

BOLTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A

SCIENCE MISTRESS WILL BE REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER.—Apply to the HEAD MISTRESS.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites Applications for the Appointment of a TEACHER OF DESIGN in connection with SILVERSMITHS' WORK for Three and a Half Days a Week at the CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. Candidates for the post should be Art Craftsmen, capable of teaching Drawing and Design for Jewellery, which will be part of the work of the Teacher appointed. The Salary will be at the rate of 11, 5s. a whole day attendance.

Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointment, from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 a.m. on MAY 18, 1907, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

Full particulars of appointments in the Council's service are published in *The London County Council Gazette*, which can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. P. & K. KING & SON, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including postage), 1/6, an issue, or, for the year, a prepaid subscription of 10s. 6d.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council,

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.,

May 6, 1907.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for TWO VACANCIES on the STAFF of the HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS at SALTBURY BY THE SEA, which is proposed to OPEN EARLY in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Subjects required: (1) Science and Mathematics and some English, and (2) Geography, Latin, Drawing and English. Degree or equivalent together with training and experience in Secondary Schools essential. Initial Salary in each case not exceeding 1000, non-Resident.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of not more than three Testimonials, must reach the SECRETARY, Education Office, County Hall, Northallerton, not later than MAY 25, 1907.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The BOARD OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE STUDIES are prepared to appoint a TEACHER IN BENGALI. Duties to commence in OCTOBER, 1907. Stipend 1200, with Fees. Applications must be sent, not later than SATURDAY, July 20, 1907, to the SECRETARY, Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, University Office, Cambridge, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

LADY WANTED FOR RESEARCH in LIBRARIES. French essential. Short-hand and Typing desirable. State terms to J. Anthropological Institute, 3, Hanover Square, W.

Situations Wanted.

CHIEF SUB-EDITOR of leading LONDON DAILY, formerly Editor-Manager of important Journals, desires CHANGE, offering large scope for original work and administrative capacity. Exceptional experience and credentials. JOURNALIST, Watson's Advertising Office, 6, Boulevard Street, E.C.

LITERARY GENTLEMAN, young, trained Accountant, seeks post PRIVATE SECRETARY, Factor, or similar capacity to Gentleman. Moderate remuneration if use of Library.—ROBERTSON, 42, South Hill Park, Hamstead, N.W.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—YOUTH is anxious to assist with Correspondence, Secretarial or Clerical Work.—Apply J. F. G., Crawshaw Road, Brixton, S.W.

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Miscellaneous.

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TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BOOKS to STOCK NEW LIBRARY to be placed in Batley. For particulars apply to Mr. A. BERRINGTON, Librarian. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Books," to be delivered on or before MAY 23 inst. to J. H. CRAIK, Town Clerk, Batley.

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SEARCHES at BRITISH MUSEUM and other LIBRARIES in English, French, Flemish, Dutch, German, and Latin. Seventeen years' experience.—J. A. RANDOLPH, 120, Alexandra Road, Wembley, S.W.

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MISS PETHERBRIDGE trains from Three to Six Pupils every year for Private Secretarial, and Special Indexing Work. The training is one of Apprenticeship. Pupils staying as Junior Members of the Staff and working up through all the branches. It is practical, on actual work, each pupil being individually coached. The training includes—Indexing—which includes Research, Work and Proof Writing—Short-hand, Type-Writing, and Business Training.

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TO LET, WAREHOUSES and OFFICES, at low rental, within five minutes of Fleet Street.—Apply Box 1154, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation, Short-hand, Distillation.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 19, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

AUTHORS' MSS., 9d. per 1,000 words. Sermons, Plays, Circulars, and all kinds carefully typed at home (Remington). Good paper. Duplicates from 2s. per 100. Orders promptly executed.—M. L., 18, Edgely Road, Clapham, S.W.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberry Road, Harrow.

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TYPE-WRITING.—THE WEST KENSINGTON OFFICES. Authors' MSS., Translations, &c. Legal and General Copying. Circulars, &c. duplicated. Usual terms. References. Established fourteen years.—SIKES & SIKES, 228, Hammersmith Road, W. (Private Address: 13, Wolverson Gardens, Hammersmith).

AUTHORS' MSS., SERMONS, PLAYS, and (Remington) 7d. per 1,000. Carbons, 3d. per 1,000. First-class references.—A. M. P., 15, Clovelly Road, Hornsey, N.

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LITERATURE

History of English Congregationalism. By R. W. Dale, D.D. Completed and edited by A. W. W. Dale. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE writer of this book was for many years before his death the most commanding figure in English Nonconformity. But he was much more. He held a secure and abiding place among the leaders of every phase of religious thought. Catholic and Anglican bishops alike were his admirers and his comrades; Presbyterians, Baptists, Unitarians, held him in honour; and his work on the 'Atonement' is a classic of the Churches.

For any one who had fallen, however little, under the personal influence of Dale it would be difficult to treat any literary or historical work of his with the necessary detachment; for one who has had close contact with him—with his massive intellect, his wide culture, his fearlessness, his insistence upon righteousness and upon mental integrity, his exquisite charity; with the generosity of his heart, and the candour of speech which gave offence to no one; who has seen the beauty of his domestic life; who has known something of the sorrows and disappointments and estrangements (never of the heart) which political and other differences brought with them—it would, were this book other than it is, be impossible. But it is not impossible to say a few words about a work which, while its subject is one fertile of opportunities for controversy, has no word of controversy in it—a history of which the accuracy is almost unimpeachable, and in which the personality

of the writer is kept in a subordination that is touching and complete.

It is indeed the self-restraint, the extraordinary sobriety, and the whole-hearted charity of the book which must strike any reader. It was characteristic of Dale in argument to brush aside with courteous firmness all side-issues and irrelevances of his opponent; and he uses the same discipline with himself. He had a passionate loyalty to the Congregational polity in its purest form, and this burns in—or rather through—a sentence here and there; but such sentences are rare. He tells the life-history of a cause which suffered contempt and cruel oppression, and of which he was the latest—and the most eloquent—exponent; and he tells it without verbiage and without a word of rancour. So much only of political history is given as is absolutely necessary for his purpose: one fine paragraph puts Elizabeth before us; a couple of lines dispose of the degradation of Charles II. and his Court. To those who know how Dale was steeped in all the literature of the critical time, and what powers of expression he possessed, the wish may occur for less austerity—that in some parts of his task he had "let himself go." But this was not in his plan. We have become familiar with books professing to be histories of persons or of causes where the object seems to be at every turn to express the writer's own political or religious loves and hates. Dale was too great a man for that. Even in the story of the Westminster Assembly, while he tells with some fullness the debt which the Independents and the cause of toleration which they represented owed, at the crisis of fate, to the "Five Dissenting Brethren," Robert Baillie himself could find no word of offence. And all this is as striking when he writes of modern Congregationalism as when he writes about the "majestic and regal mind of Augustine" and the Donatist heresy—when he speaks of Luther as when he speaks of Sheldon. No one doubts that, had he wished, Dale could have written a great work of controversy; but he did not wish, and it is because he did not that this book will remain the textbook of Congregationalism, of its polity and its history, from the first formation of Christian churches to the end of the nineteenth century.

But it would be a grave mistake to suppose that this detachment results in any lack of interest. The book is full of passages which arrest attention. Dale thus analyzes the feelings which raised to imperial rank among the earnest Protestants what to modern carelessness might seem a trivial affair:—

"In those days the vestments were inseparably associated with the most terrible memories. When the service was held in 'Plumbers' Hall it was only twelve years since the martyrdoms under Queen Mary had begun with the burning of Rogers at Smithfield and Hooper at Gloucester. Ridley and Latimer, Saunders, Bradford, and Cranmer, soon died the same death.

For three years, in town after town, and city after city, the faggots were built up in the market-place, and men, women, and children, sometimes alone, sometimes in groups, were burnt for their Protestant faith, while Popish bishops in their Popish vestments looked on....To compel the ministers of the purer faith to wear the livery of the men who had put the saints of God on the rack, and sent them to the flames, was horrible. To be present at any worship where that livery was worn, seemed like condoning the crimes from which the martyrs had suffered. Nor was this all. What Rome had touched—so thought the most earnest Protestants of those days—had pollution in it. Prayers and Sacraments were defiled, if the ministers wore the vestments of Antichrist. And by these hated garments they were separated from their brethren in Scotland, Germany, Holland, and France, who were struggling for the faith of the Gospel....If English Protestants wore the Popish vestments, they adopted the uniform of the enemy; and in such a fight as was then going on—a veritable battle of Armageddon—this was treachery to the good cause."

So unnecessary does Dale feel it to justify his own polity and opinions that he is perhaps at his best when he insists upon the force and reasonableness of the polity and opinions of others. Any one who is acquainted with the general attitude of Presbyterianism to the free sects in the seventeenth century knows that, intense as was its hatred of the Anglican or the Romanist or the Erastian, the fires were almost without heat compared with those which burnt against the representatives of religious toleration. No bigotry was ever more implacable; no spirit of tyranny balked in its accomplishment was ever more ferocious in expression or genuine in intention. To one order of minds the thing has appeared monstrous and hateful; to Dale it was not only explicable, but even excusable, almost commendable. The pages in which he deals with this matter are too long for quotation; we can give but one short extract:—

"Most of the Westminster divines were not only men of vigorous intellect; they were scholars; they were familiar with the vigorous, massive, and stately structure of the Calvinistic theology; they had meditated deeply on the awful mysteries of human life and human destiny; they had given their strength for many years to the building up of their theological creed. When they heard that scores of illiterate people—weavers and brewers and blacksmiths and leather-sellers and wild women—were preaching strange doctrines, gathering congregations, offering what seemed to them profane worship, founding new sects, they were terrified....Presbyterianism, if it were only accepted by Parliament and established throughout the kingdom, would solve all difficulties. But no other preaching or worship must be tolerated. The civil magistrate, having established a Protestant Church, must refuse to allow the sects to corrupt the religious faith and the religious life of the people."

And therefore, of Independency especially:

"In resisting the establishment of Presbyterianism—and in claiming toleration for themselves, even if Presbyterianism were established—the 'Dissenting Brethren' were

resisting the creation of a strong national Church with effective power for the suppression of heresy and schism. Whether they meant it or not, they were the allies and defenders of every form of religious error in the kingdom."

In the same philosophic temper Dale deals with the ejectionment of the Non-conformist clergy under Charles II.'s Act of Uniformity:—

"The ejectionment was a great act of baseness. It was a crime—less barbarous, less cruel, less tragic, than the massacre of the Huguenots in Paris ninety years before, but hardly less treacherous. There is, however, one great contrast between the French Bartholomew's Day and our own. The crime of the Guises almost crushed French Protestantism; and by crushing French Protestantism it rendered possible those enormous political and social wrongs which had to be swept away by the volcanic forces of the great Revolution. But the English ejectionment was the salvation of the religious life of the nation and of its religious and civil liberties."

The passage in which this conclusion is elaborated is eloquent and convincing; and it ends thus:—

"If the great body of the Presbyterians had been included in the national Establishment, and the Baptists and Independents and the members of the Society of Friends had been left to fight the battle of freedom alone, the severity of the struggle would have been greatly intensified. From the hour when the fifteen hundred or two thousand were ejected, religious toleration became a political necessity."

We have no desire to enter into the record of the modern developments of Congregationalism. With full toleration it ceased to be a great factor of political history; and it is that aspect of it which for ourselves has the chief interest. In his presentation of that story Dale has erected a noble monument to his own memory and personality. To that personality we may be permitted for a moment to recur.

To thousands who knew Dale, but who neither knew nor cared what Congregationalism might be, the portrait which he unconsciously draws of himself through this book is one which would be unrecognizable. To the congregation of Carr's Lane Chapel he might be one thing; to the mass of Birmingham citizens he was another. The statue erected to his honour shows him with head bowed on his hand, as one oppressed with philosophic thought. It fails utterly to show the fighter. It was on the platform of the Town Hall, when great causes were being fought, when passions ran high, and when Birmingham was the home of many great men, that people thronged to see him. They loved to see the massive form and the kindling eye as, with that characteristic gesture of brushing back the hair from his forehead, he sprang to his feet, and with courage, with humour, with passionate conviction, with invective rarely, with charity always, pleaded for righteousness and for freedom in education, in municipal life, in national life. He was the fighter, but the clean fighter, to Birmingham men. His political influence was for many years immense; it is no

exaggeration to say that at many critical moments he held a third of the voting power of the city in his hands. The temptation to devote himself to political activity must at times have been almost overwhelming. Had he chosen to go into Parliament he would have gone there by acclamation. But all this he put aside. Beyond and above it all he was the minister of Congregationalism, and from the duties of that great office no temptation could make him swerve. No political platform ever saw his presence if at the moment the simplest duty to his Church demanded it elsewhere.

We have said that by this book the author has erected a worthy monument to his own memory; but it must not be forgotten that without another's labour it would never have seen the light. The manner in which the work of arrangement, of revision, of completion, and of illustration has been performed by his son, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, demands separate, if brief recognition. In discretion, taste, and literary ability it is altogether admirable.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and her Times. By George Paston. (Methuen & Co.)

It was not likely in these days, when so many books are written about women and for women, that Lady Mary would long remain without a new biographer; and it is fortunate that the work has been undertaken by a really competent investigator and a writer of correct and agreeable English. Although George Paston has been lucky enough to light upon several hundred unpublished letters, it cannot be said that she has been able to throw much new light upon her subject; indeed, in the last chapter she confesses her inability to arrive at any very definite conclusion on the vexed question of Lady Mary's character. That it underwent "a marked change" after her marriage seems a safe conclusion; and that Pope's "worst accusations" (e.g., "who starves a sister or denies a debt") were without justification is a verdict that most people will accept except the credulous swallower of tittle-tattle. Yet, when everything is said, this beauty and wit, who was unfortunate enough to incur the spite of two such potent pens as those of Pope and Horace Walpole, retains a baffling personality.

Among the new letters, something like a hundred are concerned with the curious courtship of Lady Mary Pierrepont and Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu. It is not surprising that a large proportion of these have been printed in full and constitute some ten or eleven chapters of the book. The biographer thinks that they to some extent contradict the accepted view of Lady Mary as a woman with an intellect developed at the expense of her emotions. We are inclined, at moments, to share the view. Yet we find the lady herself writing to her middle-aged admirer:—

"I can esteem, I can be a friend, but I don't know whether I can love. Expect all that is complaisant and easy, never what is fond in me."

And again, a little later:—

"If you expect Passion, I am utterly unacquainted with any. It may be a fault of my temper, 'tis a stupidity I could never justify; but I do not know I was in my life ever touched with any. I have no notion of a Transport of Anger, Love, or any other. I here tell you the plain state of my heart, and more than I shall ever think it worth my while to tell another."

If the lady made no great pretence to amorous ardour, the gentleman was manifestly incapable of it. His letters are seldom even kind, and are frequently churlish; and both parties seem to have entered into the bonds of matrimony with a tolerably clear consciousness that, despite much mutual respect, their natures were incompatible. The extraordinary thing is that, on account of a difference of opinion regarding settlements between Lady Mary's father and her suitor (whose views thereon Steele expounded in *The Tatler*), these two fine exemplars of the age of common sense carried on their jangling wooing clandestinely, and clinched it with a runaway match! Steele long played the part of chief confidant, and his house was often the trysting-place for these strange lovers.

In after years Lady Mary found "a great similitude" between the character of Sir Richard Steele and that of her own cousin Henry Fielding, whom she greatly admired; but when, as a young neglected wife, she bids her husband learn from the former "to write to your wife," George Paston comments dryly in a note: "Perhaps Mrs. Steele wished that her husband would learn prudence from Mr. Wortley."

Wortley (or Wortley Montagu, as he is indifferently styled by contemporaries) is now chiefly remembered by Pope's satirical utterances upon his avarice; yet "Avidien" was the intimate friend of Addison, and was at one time (principally on the score of his ability to speak French) thought likely to make a figure in politics. But he belonged to the anti-Walpole section of the Whigs, and had no "push"; and after his return from the Constantinople embassy (memorable on account of the smallpox remedy which his wife brought back from it) he turned contentedly to taking care of his health and nursing his private fortune. There was never any open estrangement between him and Lady Mary; and they kept up an equable correspondence during her long absence on the Continent.

George Paston's treatment of the Pope episode is highly satisfactory. She is inclined to accept the family tradition as to the cause of his implacable enmity; but she is unable to believe in the genuineness of the poet's declaration of love (if there was one) any more than in the sincerity of his epistolary compliments. The quarrel, moreover, "was aggravated by Pope's jealousy of Lady Mary's friendship with the Duke of Wharton and Lord

Hervey," and his belief that they were jointly responsible for lampoons upon him. Though the first published attacks were the poet's, the possibility that the lady "handed round satires on her quondam friend in manuscript" is admitted, as also that Pope may have honestly believed her to be his anonymous satirist. The biographer is constrained to append to Lady Mary's repudiation of the authorship of the verses to the writer of the 'Imitation of the Second Satire in the Second Book of Horace' a note containing the admission that these lines are in her own MS. book, all the contents of which are expressly claimed as her own unaided work.

In an unpublished paper Lady Mary forcibly contrasts Pope's former strictures upon Curll's literary piracies with his own manipulation of the letters of dead friends. In the authorized edition of the poet's correspondence he has, she says, "imputed a letter to poor dead Gay which I have seen under his own hand addressed to another person"—this being none other than Pope's own letter to Lady Mary about the haymakers killed by lightning. The ironical reply to this by the recipient has been held by some critics to have been the original cause of estrangement between the two.

As a good example of Lady Mary's epistolary style (or one of them, for she had many) we may quote her remarks on the death of the rustic lovers:—

"I must applaud your good nature in supposing that your pastoral lovers (vulgarly called haymakers) would have lived in everlasting joy and harmony, if the lightning had not interrupted their scheme of happiness. I see no reason to imagine that John Hughes [actually Hewet and Sarah Drew were either wiser or more virtuous than their neighbours, and I cannot help thinking that, had they married, their lives would have passed in the common track with their fellow-parishioners. His endeavour to shield her from the storm was a natural action, and what he would certainly have done for his horse, if he had been in the same situation. Neither am I of opinion that their sudden death was a reward of their mutual virtue."

This is sensible, if a little cynical. The accompanying epitaph, ending,

Now they are happy in their doom,
For P. has wrote upon their tomb,

is in a similar vein, and must have nettled the smart town poet who had deigned to sigh over humble Arcadian woes.

"Advanced" woman as she was and friend of Mary Astell, Lady Mary would not, perhaps, have satisfied the stalwarts of her sex to-day. Thus a very reasonable defence of the "learned woman" is followed by a denial of the equality of the sexes:—

"I do not doubt God and nature have thrown us into an inferior rank; we are a lower part of the creation, we owe obedience and submission to the superior sex, and any woman who suffers her vanity and folly to deny this, rebels against the law of the Creator and indisputable order of nature."

But the situation may perhaps be said to be saved from a modern point of view by a subsequent denunciation of the "careless education given to women of quality," the result of which, in the writer's view, was that

"the same ignorance that generally works out into excess of superstition exposes them to the snares of any who have a fancy to carry them to the opposite extreme."

Whatever may have been said against her character, Lady Mary was clearly a good mother, and even, in a certain sense, a good wife. She seems somewhat implacable towards that polygamous linguist her son, and a little unduly captious as to his experiences at Fontenoy; but then her penetration did not allow her to be gulled by his plausible protestations. To her daughter, Lady Bute, she was an affectionate friend and counsellor; and she protected her sister, Lady Mar (widow of "Bobbing John"), from the kidnapping propensities of her brother-in-law, Lord Grange.

In the arts of practical life Lady Mary did not disdain to shine. This was her manner of life (she was then in her sixtieth year) on her small Italian estate on the banks of the Oglio:—

"I generally rise at six, and as soon as I have breakfasted, put myself at the head of my weeder women, and work with them till nine. I then inspect my dairy, and take a turn among my poultry, which is a very large inquiry. I have at present two hundred chickens, besides turkeys, geese, ducks, and peacocks. All things have hitherto prospered under my care; my bees and silkworms are doubled, and I am told that, without accidents, my capital will be so in two years' time. At eleven o'clock I retire to my books: I dare not indulge myself in that pleasure above an hour. At twelve I constantly dine, and sleep after dinner till three. I then send for some of my old priests, and either play at piquet or whist till 'tis cool enough to go out. One evening I walk in my wood, where I often sup, take the air on horseback the next, and go on the water the third."

The arrival of a box of books from England, however, must have varied this routine, for Lady Mary was "a rake at reading." One such box contained 'Peregrine Pickle,' 'Roderick Random,' and 'Clarissa Harlowe'; and Lady Mary has some edifying remarks on the scandalous career of Lady Vane, who figures in the first under a thin disguise. The "two first tomes" of 'Clarissa' touched the retired beauty, "as being very resembling" to her maiden days; and she found in Richardson's pictures of Sir Thomas Grandison and his lady what she had heard of her mother and seen of her father. Nevertheless in her cool moments she "despised" the sentimental little bookseller, and could not forgive him his disrespect for old china and ignorance of high life. For Fielding, on the other hand, she had, as we have hinted, a whole-hearted appreciation.

There are but slight deductions to be

made from our praise of this excellent piece of biography. The notes are numerous and informing; and the few errata are chiefly to be found in the text. The diarist John Evelyn is called "Richard" (p. 2), and Baron Goerz (who advised Charles XII. to help the English Jacobites) appears as "Gortz." We also read of "Amphitruon" (p. 233) and the "Lake of Guardia" (p. 471). Leominster is surely the proper form of the name pronounced "Lempster" (p. 87, note). "1789" instead of 1689 occurs in the first line of the text, and a few pages later in a note referring to a different subject.

The History of Yorkshire. Edited by William Page, F.S.A. Vol. I. (Constable & Co.)

THE undertaking of the history of Yorkshire is just one of those works for which the Victoria County History scheme is eminently suited. The size of the county has hitherto prevented any one from making the attempt to treat it as a whole, although special portions were dealt with in a satisfactory fashion, early in the last century, by such writers as Whitaker and Hunter. In fact, it is altogether beyond the power of any one man, however competent, to deal with the story of Yorkshire; for not only is the area vast, but the narrative of its development is also intricate and complex. On the one hand, there is the rich valley of the Ouse and its tributaries, which must have been to a great extent the home of agriculture from the earliest days when man had learnt the use of the spade, long before the birth of the ploughshare; and under the Romans, as is well known, the plain of York served as a granary for the dense population of Italy and Southern Gaul. On the other hand, the lower basin of the Humber, with its open mouth, formed, as Grant Allen has remarked, "a predestined port of entry for the predatory longships of the Scandinavian pirates," with the result of making Yorkshire for half a century a Danish province. It was not until after the English reconquest of the north that Yorkshire, under Edgar, emerged as a single county; and it was not until some time after that date that the various northern counties gradually emerged from the borderland of the huge shire of York with duly defined limits.

When the Domesday Survey was taken, Yorkshire was much larger than it is at the present time, for the West Riding then included all the Amounderness Hundred of North Lancashire, the former shire stretching uninterruptedly across England from sea to sea. Even now the highly intricate nature of the early history of our largest shire is shown by the colloquial and geographical use of terms descriptive of subshires or divisions, which tell of old tribal territories that have long ceased to have any real official

existence. Such are Richmondshire, Hallamshire, Cleveland, and Holderness.

It is proposed under the scheme of the Victoria County Histories to treat Yorkshire as a whole in regard to natural history and general subjects, but to take each Riding separately for the topography or parochial histories. Mr. Page has been fortunate in securing capable writers for this opening volume. Prof. Kendall treats well of geology in some hundred pages. This treatise has of necessity to embrace almost every variety of the earth's surface:—

"There are within the county rocks ranging in age from, at least, the Ordovician, and perhaps Cambrian or pre-Cambrian, through the whole series of British rock, with only a single noteworthy break up to the Upper Chalk. . . . The surface features are extremely varied; there are fen-like 'carrs' in the country bordering the Trent and Humber, broad alluvial plains in the vales of York and Pickering, streamless chalk wolds the equivalents of the downs of Kent and Sussex, and undulating drift-covered lowlands in Holderness and the Vale of Mowbray. Bolder features are presented in the great seas of heather moorland and the deep gorges of the Cleveland country, and in the hill country of the Coal Measures, and in the wild moors and mountain wastes of the older Carboniferous rocks."

The botany of the 6,000 square miles that go to the making of Yorkshire has fallen to the lot of Mr. J. Gilbert Baker, late Keeper of the Kew Herbarium. He divides the county into twenty-two botanical districts, based on the various river-basins, extending from the West and East Tees and the Esk in the north to the Calder, Mersey, Don, and Trent in the south. He states that the hornbeam is not wild in Yorkshire, but several localities could be readily mentioned in the North Riding where it flourishes in a profusion that seems to prove it to be indigenous. It is also known from records that the hornbeam was a feature of the forest district of Pickering during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Passing by, as of less general interest, the sections which deal with marine and non-marine molluscs, with the various types of insect life and spiders, and also crustaceans, we come to the fishes, reptiles and batrachians, birds, and mammals. The last four divisions are all treated by Mr. Oxley Grabham in a reasonable fashion, which can be grasped by the non-technical reader. As to fish, a stiff price has to be paid for the manufacturing development of the county. Salmon are far less numerous than they used to be, owing to the vast amount of pollution poured into the rivers. We are assured that rivers which so recently as thirty years ago teemed with salmon can now scarcely support an eel, and the stench when the waters are low in the summer is intolerable. It is stated that only twenty years ago a well-known "netsman" took 375 salmon in a single week at Acaster Malbis, on the Ouse. Under batrachians Mr. Grabham tells us that he has often seen Yorkshire toads sitting near beehives, snapping up bees

as they passed. Mr. Grabham is at his best in dealing with birds. Most of his comments are the result of his own careful and long-continued observations. Like other bird-observers all over England, he notes the enormous increase in the starling. This increase is usually regarded as a disaster, and it undoubtedly tends to the diminution of various other species of birds, such as the nuthatch and the woodpecker, which find their holes appropriated; but Mr. Grabham is inclined to think that the starling is gradually taking the place of the rook, as a useful bird to the agriculturist in the way of keeping down grubs. The Yorkshire rooks, on the other hand, seem to be giving up their long-established gregarious habits, and even forsaking trees for breeding. Some of them nest in chimneys; two pairs have been nest-building and rearing their young between chimneypots in George Street, Hull; whilst a pair at Heworth have twice recently nested and brought up their young in a kind of cage just below the vane of the church spire, at a height of 117 ft. from the ground. Some of the bird-stories told to Mr. Grabham by others are a little "tall"; as, for instance, of the kingfisher recently picked up alive by a keeper at Thornton Dale—"it had so large an icicle frozen on to its tail that it was unable to fly; he thawed it, and then let the bird go." Many local names for birds are recorded, among which the following may be mentioned: "Fanny Flint-tail" for redstart, "Nettlecreeper" for whitethroat, "Dickie Dunnock" for hedge-sparrow, and "writing lark" for yellowhammer, the last obviously from the egg-markings. But far the most interesting of these local terms is that of "woodcock pilot," by which the goldcrest is known to all the wild fowls; the stunted bushes at the Spurn swarm with these diminutive birds, and when they arrive the gunners always begin to look out for the woodcocks, of which they are the immediate heralds.

The last three sections are concerned with man. Mr. Clinch contributes a carefully written and well-illustrated article on 'Early Man,' from palæolithic to late Celtic days. Mr. Leach deals with the dawn and development of schools in Yorkshire, showing in detail the early foundation of scholastic establishments at the three great mother churches of the shire—York, Beverley, and Ripon. The Rev. Dr. Cox concludes the volume with an article on 'Forestry,' wherein a large amount of novel information is set forth as to the royal forest districts of Galtres, Hatfield, Knaresborough, Skipton, Pickering, and Wensleydale. In this article we notice, however, a slight omission: there was an overlap from the Lancashire forest of Bowland, which had Clitheroe as its centre, across the county bounds into Yorkshire. Though this forest is essentially Lancashire, and will doubtless be treated under that county, it would have been better if the bailiwick within the West Riding had been briefly described in these pages.

The Poetical Works of William Strode. Now first collated from Manuscript and Printed Sources. To which is added 'The Floating Island, a Tragi-Comedy,' now first reprinted from the Original Edition of 1655. Edited by Bertram Dobell, with a Memoir of the Author. (B. Dobell.)

Thomas Stanley: His Original Lyrics. Complete in their Collated Readings. Edited by L. I. Guiney. (Hull, J. R. Tutin.)

THE literary seventeenth century is being dug up like Troy or Nineveh, and with as anxious a minuteness. In ground so eagerly worked over the residual "finds" are generally small in absolute value; the writers who count have long been disinterred. One recent searcher only can boast otherwise, and that Layard of literature is Mr. Bertram Dobell. A few years ago he had the dazzling good fortune to startle the little world which still has devotion to poetry by the discovery (not even rediscovery, for the poet had never been known) of Thomas Traherne—a singer who at once took rank beside Vaughan, Herbert, and Crashaw. For the gratitude lovers of poetry must always owe Mr. Dobell for that gift, they will read with interest and pleasure his new disinterment from the dust of the seventeenth century—William Strode. Nor will they read it without interest and pleasure (be it said at once) for the poet's own sake. But such bounties as Traherne the gods hardly accord twice. Strode is no Traherne, nor within measurable distance of him.

Mr. Dobell partly conceives him a "find" of almost equal rank, and (much must be forgiven to the discoverer with patent-rights in his discovery) praises certain of his poems with a fervour he needlessly regards as too reticent. Yet the undeniable inspiration of a small portion, despite its imperfections, is striking witness to the force of the creative spirit then moving over English verse. For this is the truth of the matter regarding Strode. He is a poet of lyrics and elegies: a few of the lyrics and some four or so of the elegies challenge attention; the rest, though you find among them things which have their measure of merit, are nevertheless weaker echoes of what many poets were doing well. And of the outstanding handful, none is without a certain imperfection, nor (to our thinking) attains the higher levels of inspiration reached by kindred contemporary poems. Yet, with all this, the poetry and the charm are there. Mr. Dobell rightly singles out the longer of the elegies on Mistress Mary Prideaux as Strode's best poem. It very nearly epitomizes both his virtues and defects, for it exhibits them with more concentration than is his habit. It is sympathetic by its sincere personal feeling, which inspires passages of direct emotion (an attraction not often present in his work). It has a vein of intellectual spirituality reminiscent of Donne, his chief exemplar, but none the less pleasing, for it is genuine. It is

touched with little fancies — conceits, perhaps, but not cold ingenuities; of a winning and tender playfulness almost childlike, peculiarly appropriate to an elegy on a child, they have the singular charm of the "metaphysical" poets when their fancy is at heartfelt toying with itself—a kitten sporting with the hem of the altar-cloth, as it were; yet with a reverent tenderness. One must be austere bigoted against "conceits" not to be touched by Strode's reminder to the bereaved mother:—

Markt you not
Those pretty little Graces, that
Play'd round about her sick-bed; three,—
Th' eldest Faith, Hope, and Charity.
Th' were pretty big ones, and the same
That cried so on their Father's name.
The youngest is gone with her: the two
Eldest stay to comfort you.

Sometimes he falls upon an unaccustomed felicity of phrasing, as when he describes the child calling for death to end her pain:

Whilst thy breath
Faintly did strive to sweeten death.
Call'dst for the music of thy knell,
And cried'st, 'twas it must make thee well.

There is little lacking of full excellence in the close, where he speaks to the mother of her child's heavenly marriage even on earth:—

Lastly, think that her abode
With you was some few years' board;
After her marriage: now she's gone
Home, royally attended on:
And if you had Elisha's sight
To see the number of her bright
Attendants thither; or Paul's rapt sprite
To see her welcome there; why then,
Wish if you could her here agen.
I'm sure you could not: but all passion
Would lose itself in admiration,
And strong longings to be there
Where, 'cause she is, you mourn for her.

The dignity and elevated fancy of these lines, their emotional sincerity and rightness, are unquestionable; while the expression is for the most part on a level with the substance. But the poem does not keep throughout the level of our quotations: the inequalities of Strode's other work are in a measure present here. There is frequent failure of expression, some examples of which may be gathered even from the cited passages. That is Strode's chief fault at his best. Partly it may be undiscerning imitation of the rugged Donne—where Donne himself would not have been rugged. But mainly it is artistic indifference, lack of sensitiveness to the beauty of expression. Strode drifts into beauty of expression at times, and out of it again, with evident unconsciousness of the difference. That he can be happy in idea we have seen; yet the bulk of his work is but thinly interspersed with such felicities. He is a weak derivative poet who in a few poems has risen above himself. These include a small number of the lyrics. Here, too, it is the idea rather than the execution which makes us pause and give heed. Yet occasionally he glides surprisingly into a true and sweet lyric grace. The last stanza of 'In Commendation of Music' (the best, we think, of his lyrics) is such a surprise:—

O lull me, lull me, charming air,
My senses rock with wonder sweet,
Like snow on wool thy fallings are,
Soft, like a spirit's, are thy feet:
Grief who need fear
That hath an ear?
Down let him lie,
And slumbering die,
And change his soul for harmony!

The delicately fluid music, and no less delicate sweetness of diction, would scarce disgrace Campion. Individual lines have happy phrasing, as "The standing nobles of the grove" (in another of his best lyrics, "When Orpheus sweetly did complain"). But a comparison of 'On Death and Resurrection' with Bishop King's lyric on the same general model shows his weakness as a craftsman. "Like false news which people frame"; "The wind is spent, the flame unfir'd" (i.e. extinguished); "Like a star whose fall we feign" (i.e. fancy); "Like a wave which gulfs do snatch"—the weak additions or awkwardnesses of phrase we have italicized are mostly bungling concessions to rhyme, a fact which does not improve the matter.

Strode's few comic poems (except 'A Devonshire Song') are not much better than Milton's. His political-allegoric play, also, is frankly a failure: inept as allegory, lifeless as poetry, wooden and absurd as drama, candidly conventional in its personified passions and faculties—a tedious and unredeemed performance. That is not Mr. Dobell's estimate, of which in many ways we come short. One passage he quotes is, however, an interestingly curious anticipation of many modern discoveries in applied science. Yet the two elegies on Mistress Prideaux, the two on Mistress Mary Needham, and the best of the lyrics make a modest but genuine addition to seventeenth-century poetry, for which we give our thanks to Mr. Dobell's acumen and industry.

Literature has profited much by Mr. Tutin's unselfish championship of the more neglected poets of the seventeenth century. He was the propagandist of Crashaw when popular editions of that exquisite poet were unknown; and now he issues an edition of a seventeenth-century poet known to few even among lovers of poetry. This edition of Thomas Stanley is published in two forms (one having somewhat better binding and paper), and is edited by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, who, besides introduction and notes, supplies a list of editions and an appendix of translations. She has done her work with ungrudging industry and intelligently, adopting the somewhat novel mode of classifying the poems according to the successive editions—poems contained in this edition or in that, and so forth, in chronological order. Those which appeared in all editions are reserved for the final section, as presumably considered by Stanley to be his best. The notes are almost wholly textual; but the editor contributes in an affected style an adequate, if somewhat over-enthusiastic account of the poet.

But for a private reprint by Sir Egerton

Brydges and Mr. Bullen's recent edition of the translations from Anacreon, Stanley has been inaccessible to the public since his own day. We cannot share an editorial estimate which ranks him, as a craftsman, "almost first" among the Cavalier lyrists, and with Carew for "sheer singable felicity" of phrase. He is (to our mind) a poet of parts, but of small parts. With slight exception, his best work is scarcely more than pretty, with a sense of form and a certain courtly artistry of expression which are of his day and school rather than markedly individual. His phrase never becomes a miracle, as in the exquisite felicity that turns to magic a small but chosen few of Carew's generally conventional lyrics. He is mostly artificial; ingenious rather than inspired, with an elegant frigidity of conventional passion in which neither the heart nor the imagination has any share. Even his fancy is seldom original; his images, when they are not ingenious, are merely clever—being for the chief part imitative, the stock used for colouring in the poetic recipes of the time. Yet, though it is scarce inspired, one has to confess that somehow it is poetry, somehow attractive—in a modest and minor fashion.

The carving of dainty trifles, in which sincerity does not really matter—that, we think, was where Stanley's gift lay; not in the work of the Caroline school, to which the force of example attached him, and which, when it succeeded, was sincere as the fields of autumn, and as richly ripe. This view is supported by the fact that he is really better in some of the Anacreontic translations given here than in his own work. They are excellent: they do not read like translation, and are free from the laborious ingenuities or intrusive artificialities of his original poems. Their artifice has a grace and limpidity (thanks to the old Greek) which fits Stanley's style.

Yet in his own work there are exceptions. Though his lack of passion, of emotional power, makes him usually happiest in frankly conventional toying with the Muse, there is in him (as in other of the "metaphysical" poets) a central reserve of gravity that would fit a loftier strain, and appears in such a poem as 'The Exequies.' In substance it is artificial as the rest, and with no greater emotional sincerity; but in execution it almost wholly shakes off his customary clevernesses of "conceit" (in the modern sense of that word), and keeps a dignity, a classic serenity of diction and utterance, which join with his unfailing form to make a poem of a monumental grace and elevation, deserving a higher, sincerer theme. There is a sweetness in it, too, that goes near to persuade us of the personal feeling which the poem implicitly, but candidly disclaims. Thus we are drawn to say with regard to Stanley in general, "Give me less, or give me more." But taking him as he is, we are grateful, and willingly accord him his niche among the delightful seventeenth-century friends on our bookshelves.

NEW NOVELS.

Blind Mouths. By Beth Ellis. (Blackwood & Sons.)

'BLIND MOUTHS' reveals a sympathetic knowledge of the mind of the labouring class, and throws light on the difficulties which beset the would-be saviour in their midst; but, for the majority, interest will centre in the dissimilar types presented by the principal figures. Kit, the miner's agent, is a strong, big-hearted, fearless, single-minded fellow, a genuine reformer, capable of great enthusiasms, but hindered rather than helped by a love which is more unwisely than unworthily placed. Beatrice is the product of her environment and upbringing: a thousand conventionalities have repressed the true woman in her, sexual attraction has been encouraged. In spite of it all, she does not entirely fulfil the ideal of her parents and her "set" generally, but she has the sense to recognize Kit's latent greatness, and to cling to him in spite of his uncouth exterior.

The Mystery. By Stewart Edward White and Samuel Hopkins Adams. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

'THE MYSTERY' is a sea mystery, and the authors indulge in more slang and technical detail of a marine sort than the ordinary reader can readily grasp. However, the riddle proposed and its strange manifestations make excellent reading, and the island (almost inevitable in these stories), with its picturesque survivor, has some grip on our imagination. But the explanations are, from the storyteller's point of view, a failure, and spoil the last part of the book. They should have been more definite, even at the risk of flouting science.

Fortune's Fool. By F. E. Wynne. (Brown, Langham & Co.)

THERE seems no special reason why Dr. Wynne should have chosen an Irish background for his characters, as the story has little distinctive local colouring, and that little is not, to our thinking, applied with an assured touch. The author has a decided aptitude for narration, but this is slightly marred by his tendency to pile on the agony with an unsparing hand. The two villains—an inebriate hospital nurse and a low-class practitioner—may partly be drawn from life, but the hero's perversity in missing his chances at every point, and in spite of every advantage, almost passes the bounds of belief, and we scarcely think that life in English bachelor lodgings could have held any unfamiliar terrors for a youth inured to the ways of the Dublin landlady. The sketches of hospital life are bright, and have an air of verisimilitude.

Peggotts. By Margaret Paterson. (Blackwood & Sons.)

SOMEWHERE in this amiable collection of family letters the nephew of the chief

correspondent quotes the example of Miss Austen's hero and heroine in their epistolary exchanges, and remarks on the difference in the centuries. Such a reflection may well occur to any one reading this book. It deals with the sayings and doings of the "Indian Contingent" which deposited itself within the doors of its Scottish relatives. The contingent comprised Uncle Bill, Minnie his wife, and several children, all more or less amusing in their ways. They are clearly depicted by the author, so that we get an excellent impression of them, and on the whole like them. The corresponding nephew is not so life-like or so attractive, but he suffices as a foil, and manages to drag out of his aunt a good deal of news about Peggotts. For Peggotts is only a pseudonym for Margaret, a young woman of forcible character and presumed beauty. We hear a good deal of her admirers, who are sometimes in a farcical vein. Miss Paterson has handicapped herself by choosing the epistolary form, but those who can surmount this obstacle will find plenty of small beer for their entertainment. Peggotts, of course, is suitably mated in the end. The book is one of promise.

La Lutte. Léon Daudet. (Paris, Charpentier-Fasquelle.)

M. LÉON DAUDET in his powerful novel, 'Les Morticoles,' which, indeed, has had of all his books by far the largest sale, made the most violent of attacks upon the medical profession. It was exaggerated and unjust, but the author hit hard and produced some result—even on the French Academy of Sciences. His present book may be regarded by physicians as an apology, and is at least a novel with an opposite purpose. The injection of morphia, almost unknown in England, plays a part in Parisian life. Both in the French navy (as we have shown in our reviews of notable volumes selected from a considerable literature on opium) and in the intellectual world of Paris, opium in one of its two most dangerous forms is a poison of which the use increases rapidly. M. Daudet describes with extraordinary power in 'La Lutte' the ravages of morphia and the mode of cure. Incidentally he drags in the German Emperor: an example of the tendency to lampoon individuals noticeable in the writings of two other distinguished members of the Daudet family. M. Léon Daudet, as have been sometimes A. Daudet and E. Daudet, is a disagreeable writer, but, however much his unpopularity may be admitted, it is impossible to deny his talent. As a stylist he has, we believe, in France no reputation. English critics agree with those of all other countries in admiration of the style of Renan and of Anatole France, but they break away from French guidance and find interesting examples of good French style where French taste denies it. We are inclined to award high rank to some passages in 'La Lutte,' and we quote one by way of example:—

"Elle eût voulu tout emporter. Sa cupidité hésitait seulement, pour ne dévaliser, entre la luxure et l'intimidation. Je la tirai d'embarras en lui remettant avec cérémonie un beau billet qu'elle empocha sans remercier...."

Contre le Sort: Roman féministe. J. H. Rosny. (Paris, Louis Michaud.)

M. J. H. ROSNY, we have previously pointed out, is a skilful imitator of any style of novel that may be in favour at a particular moment. His versatility has failed to find favour with the critics of his own country; but his novels continue to have a sale and are always readable, though never to be placed in the first class. 'Contre le Sort' is the story of a woman of no talent and little education, but great beauty, who, having lived in comfort, is suddenly left a widow with two children. The shifts to which she is put are well described, and the characters fairly supported. The "happy ending" will still further irritate the dominant school in Parisian literature, who prefer the unbroken horror now all but universal in their books.

GUIDE AND TRAVEL BOOKS.

Kerry. By C. P. Crane. With Illustrations from Photographs by Geoffrey Parsons. (Methuen.)—This little book is a gem of its kind, giving in a brief and handy form all the information a visitor to Kerry ought to have, and a great deal besides. It is not, and could not be, exhaustive, for in a large county, intersected by chains of mountains, studded with lakes and bogs, and cut into peninsulas by the sea, there are nooks and corners which no single man knows—not even the county surveyor, for he only minds the roads, and large tracts of Kerry have no roads beyond passes for ponies and goats. All this is highly attractive and gives even the ordinary tourist a chance of making discoveries of beautiful scenery, if he is impervious to the rain, which, according to the tables quoted by Mr. Crane, is about 56 inches in the year, spread over some 240 days. But as the author truly observes, that does not mean 240 wet days—a whole day's rain being rare in most parts of Ireland. Mr. Crane sees it all *couleur de rose*, or rather purple, that being the peculiar feature in the atmosphere of Kerry, which often makes commonplace mountain views scenes of transcendent beauty.

There is a good sketch of the history of the county, showing clearly that the perpetual and cruel civil wars or raids among the native chieftains made the steady growth of any civilization impossible. In referring to the English settlers Mr. Crane says much more of Sir Ed. Denny than he does of Sir Wm. Herbert (of Castleisland), yet the latter, to judge from his long letters printed in the Irish State papers of the time, was a far higher type, humane to the natives, anxious even to learn their tongue, and constantly complaining of the outrageous violence and cruelties of his neighbour Denny. We suggest a page on this most interesting man in Mr. Crane's next edition. If he desires to add more details in a book already full of them, we recommend to him the excursion (on foot) from Sneem, up the valley of the river and over the shoulder of Biown (as the mountain used to be called) to a wonderful lake called Coomcotequin, which does not figure in his

map. From such spots among the great boulders that surround this tarn as allow the fisherman to reach the water, many fine trout can be caught. In the same neighbourhood, near Sneem, there is a charming old castle, still inhabited, called Derryquin, in former years the seat of the Bland family, but now in strange hands.

Among the industries of the county Mr. Crane has omitted one of the chief—begging, which has been long established, especially about Killarney, among the peasantry. Mr. Crane mentions Tennyson as a famous visitor in 1858. The bard came back again some twenty years later, and then even adventured himself to write a poem in the Kerry dialect. Mr. Crane gives us an intelligent note on the Ogham stones common in Kerry, but overrates (we think) their antiquity.

But these are matters of dispute, and of no importance in a guide. What we can say, and what we have seldom been able to say about such a book, is this: that so far as our knowledge (in some cases intimate) of the county goes, we have not found a single mistake in Mr. Crane's record. All we can note is a little want here and there, and that in trifles. Thus, as he was giving the derivations of many place-names, he might have told us what Kerry meant. If he has done so, we have failed to find it. He speaks, as do the natives, of the "kingdom of Kerry," yet nowhere does he explain this phrase. In old Celtic times there were kingdoms in almost every county. We suppose in the present case the reference is to the "Palatine" powers given to the Desmond FitzGerald by the Crown, which meant that they exercised the jurisdiction of the King's palace, and were not subject to visits from any high sheriff or assize judges. This Palatine power the Ormonds retained for centuries. Still, Tipperary has never been called a kingdom by the natives. We must not forget to give special commendation to the beautiful illustrations. They are admirably reproduced and selected.

Another useful specimen of the "Little Guides" is *Devon*, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who is well fitted by his wide endowments and local knowledge to deal with the county. Matters and places of interest are fairly covered, though the author's personal bias unduly reduces his account here and there. These guides are, we suppose, meant for the despised "tripper" as well as for the antiquary and lover of churches. Architecture is dealt with in a pungent fashion which attracts attention, e.g., "at North Brentor is an exceedingly mean and objectionable modern church, cheap and nasty, built in 1857"; but there are signs of hasty observation here. We should have been glad of more details as to inns, which are always a chief concern for the traveller. Hunter's Inn might, we think, have had a heading to itself, and is not in the Index. Of Budleigh Salterton, after a mention of the railway station, we find only eight words. In the case of all such watering-places we think it would be well to state whether the beach is of sand or pebbles. There is an exceptional amount of curious fact and detail in the volume, as might be expected from its author. The proof-reading has been weak in various places. The general map and illustrations are good, but we should have been grateful for a special map of the district of Dartmoor, if only of the size of the page.

The South Devon Coast, by Mr. C. G. Harper (Chapman & Hall), is to be commended for its store of information and its excellent illustrations. The coast-line from Lyme Regis to Torquay is followed with an

eye for all that is picturesque or historical. Mr. Harper writes with an assured sprightliness which is not always pleasing. We deplore at times alike his taste and his ideas of style; but he is undeniably useful and a zealous explorer who does not leave much unnoticed. He is at any rate sound in his attacks on the prevailing commercialism of to-day as exhibited in staring advertisements and cheap, ugly buildings.

Aylesbury and its Surroundings, by Walter Moore, is, with its Ordnance Map, a useful addition to the "Homeland Handbooks" published by the Homeland Association. This district, though within easy access of London, is still unknown to many tourists who go further and fare worse. The little book before us shows well what store of old buildings and natural beauties lies within a short circle round Aylesbury. The district of Wendover and the Kimbles offers alone many attractions, and bypaths—no small advantage—can be taken.

In the same series *Littlehampton, Arundel*, and *Amberley* have reached a second edition; and *Minchhead, Porlock*, and *Dunster* a third. We are glad to see the success already attained by the enterprise of the Homeland Association.

In the Border Country. By W. S. Crockett. Edited by W. Shaw Sparrow. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—The letterpress of this book (a "table-book" rather than a book for the study) is by Mr. W. S. Crockett; the illustrations, in colours, mounted on thick brown paper, are by Mr. James Orrock. Mr. Crockett describes the Border, and Mr. Orrock depicts landscapes and places of interest. The Border is not easily defined. We regard it as the region in which English or Scottish raiders might drive each other's cattle. Only a specially adventurous raider would push his adventure to the Upper Tweed, in Peeblesshire, from the south, or to Hexham from the north. Mr. Crockett begins with a geological sketch for this region; touches on the Roman occupation, on the Northumbrian kingdom and earldom, the conversion of the Border, and the abbey; and swiftly arrives at Otterburn. Thence he crosses into Coquetdale, next dealing with Tweed, Teviot, "the Ballad country," Leaderdale, and Liddesdale. The task is performed with picturesque grace, and the work is entirely readable. Dr. John Brown and Merlin, Douglas and Bruce, Scott and Bower meet, and, as it were, combine their information. The drawings of castles and abbeys, ancient bridges, coast scenes, and nooks by the rivers are pretty in themselves, and are good portraits, so to say, of what they represent.

Touraine and its Story. By Anne Macdonell. With Coloured Illustrations by A. B. Atkinson. (Dent & Co.)—The writer has brought to the telling of her "story" knowledge, insight, a large measure of historic imagination, and a style which lends charm to every page. The result of this happy combination of gifts is the best popular book on Touraine that has, so far, come under our notice. "On Touraine," we say, for Miss Macdonell, instead of confining her attention to the castles, as most of her predecessors have chosen to do, takes the whole province for her subject. Outside its boundaries she refuses to go. Of "Chambord in the Orléanais," for instance, she declines to tell us anything. But within the ancient borders of the "Heart of France" her studies are, from the general reader's point of view, all-embracing. No spot of interest has been overlooked. Some of the best chapters in the volume are concerned, not with famous

places known to every tourist, but with the remoter river-valleys of Creuse and Claise, with rarely visited castles like Coudray or Saché, little-known churches like Riviére, or Tavant with its "pagan" frescoes. Yet she does full honour to the great historic centres, and assigns to Tours itself—rather unfairly treated in recent topographical literature—its rightful place in Touraine history. This is well; for, with the exception of Bordeaux, there are few cities in France in which ancient associations and modern life mingle so impressively.

The book is especially strong on its historical side. Touraine is not, like Brittany, a land of legend, but one of great historic deeds; and the deeds are well related, the men who wrought them vividly drawn by our author. We have seldom read anything much better of its kind than the chapter on 'The Barbarians,' or the picture of the age of Charles VI., with its curious episode of the Scottish knight-adventurers, Buchan and Douglas, Count of Touraine; and it would not be easy to improve upon such portraits as those here sketched of Gregory of Tours and Charles VII.

We note, in the case of personages and events of a later date than the soldier-saint, a tendency to accept as proved facts conclusions which modern criticism has in the main agreed to regard as open to question. There is no hint—though Sully's 'Mémoires' ought to have suggested the suspicion—that the death of Gabrielle d'Estrées was, for Henry IV., other than a mournful accident which prevented him from raising her to the position of queen; and there is an unqualified assertion that Anne of Brittany used her emblem of the cord as a symbol of widowhood—which is at least doubtful. More important, in connexion with the latter lady, is the clause inserted in her first marriage contract, providing for her possible marriage with Charles VIII.'s successor. Of this all mention is omitted; yet its insertion throws an interesting light on Anne's character.

Miss Macdonell has a fine sense of justice. Only to Richelieu—whose genius she seems hardly to appreciate—is she less than perfectly fair. Against this failure to estimate the great cardinal at his true value must be set her readiness to be, if possible, more than fair to Rabelais. She approaches him—"embodiment of genial intelligence, with mankind for his book"—in a spirit of ready understanding. "It is usual," she says with perfect truth, "to preface any remarks on Rabelais by an apology. You might as well apologize for the flood, or any other force of nature."

The descriptive passages in the book are admirable. Chignon by night, the abbey church of Preuilly, the "wide tremulous dreamland" about Candes, are word-pictures which linger in the memory. The illustrations by Miss Macdonell's collaborator are hardly worthy of them. Still, charm is not absent from the reproductions in colour of sketches made at Beaulieu, Montrichard, and Montrésor; and the black-and-white drawing of Usé in the text well suggests the marvels of that wonderful building.

The Naples Riviera. By H. M. Vaughan. With 25 Illustrations in Colour by Maurice Greiffenhagen. (Methuen.)—The Naples Riviera is a paradise of colour. It is therefore an ideal subject for a colour-book, and an artist so conspicuously clever in seizing and reproducing an effect as Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen could be trusted to make the most of such an opportunity. In this book he revels in the blues and greens and browns of Italy; occasionally, indeed—as when he

gives us a liver-coloured strip of shore at Pozzano, or a foreground of rocks like Easter eggs at Capri—we wish for something less violent, and recall the fact that there are grey days, even in Italy. But generally his point of view is both original and effective, and his commonest fault as an artist, that of weak or unfinished composition, though occasionally noticeable, as in the picture of the Piazza of Amalfi, is absent here. In writing of the Riviera which Mr. Greiffenhagen depicts Mr. Herbert Vaughan has had, it is evident, an equally congenial task. He wanders from Cumæ to Salerno, and writes of what he sees with a certain independence of view and a stock of careful knowledge. The reader of these pages, therefore, will collect, with a minimum of effort, a little history, a little folk-lore, a little biography, a little literary reminiscence, and a little appreciation of the places which interest him in these parts, written without any great care in the matter of style; but he will seldom be misled by such slips as the recommendation to possess a *momento mori*, which we notice in one place. Recent announcements as to the failure of Prof. Waldstein's scheme seem to confirm Mr. Vaughan's prophecy that we are not likely to see any further researches at Herculaneum at present. We observe that, in his account of Capri, Mr. Vaughan has followed the modern tendency to whitewash Tiberius, and represents him as a benevolent old gentleman who, in the intervals of studying astronomy, yet "contrived to find time for the routine of public business." We wonder if in the "routine of public business" is included the composition of those not very benevolent, but long and verbose epistles which came from Capree to perplex a cowering Senate. The Blue Grotto, by the way, has inspired Mr. Greiffenhagen to one of the cleverest of his compositions.

The Heart of Spain. By Stewart Dick. (Foulis.)—The "impressions of Toledo" which make up this little book breathe a spirit of affectionate enthusiasm which in itself will make them pleasant reading to those who share the author's feeling for one of the most interesting cities in the world. But Mr. Dick is an artist as well as a devotee, and his slight descriptions of the scenes he loves are often charming pieces of word-painting. He followed his own inclinations in the matter of seeing and admiring, refusing utterly the leading of the guide-books; we sympathize with his rebellion, while declining to endorse in every case his heretical opinions. We do not, for instance admit that Toledo Cathedral is, except at the twilight hour, "cold and white," devoid of mystery and majesty. On the inexplicable effect of vastness produced by the little Mezquita of Bib-al-Márdom (otherwise San Cristo de la Luz) we are at one with him; in that small building may be discerned the suggestion of "endless groves" later developed on so grand a scale at Cordova. The whole passage on the evolution of Moorish architecture is excellent. There is also much sound and penetrating criticism in the chapter devoted to El Greco, a painter who deserves more attention than he has hitherto received. We note a few slips, of which a misquotation of two lines from the 'Ode to a Nightingale' is the most serious. The Moorish conquest of Spain was never at any time "complete"; in the heyday of the Cordovan Caliphate a Christian kingdom existed in the north of the Peninsula. The statuette of St. Francis in the Vestuario is not by Alonso Cano, but by Pedro de Mena.

From the office of *The Times of India* (Bombay, Bennett, Coleman & Co.), a news-

paper well known for its treatment of questions concerning the Empire, there reaches us *The Royal Tour in India*. This record of a journey of the Prince and Princess of Wales in the cold weather of 1905-6 is from the pen of Mr. Stanley Reed, who has done his work well, and is specially interesting when he deals with native princes and their Courts. The illustrations are numerous and excellent. Those from photographs of actual scenes during the tour are the best, as, for instance, 'The Bazaar, Peshawar.'

The Whole Art of Caravanning. By Bertram Smith. (Longmans & Co.)—While this little book is certain to appeal with a special charm to all who have once tasted the pleasures of caravan travel, it should also interest nearly every one who may chance to open it. Its title is perhaps a little over-ambitious, for it does not cover the "whole art" to which it refers; and the reader who, with this guide, decides to spend a summer holiday in a caravan, will find that there are points he must elucidate for himself, though he will find a number of useful hints. The book is nicely illustrated from sketches and photographs; and the reminiscent vein in which it has been written is pleasantly humorous.

SHORT STORIES.

Odd Lengths. By W. B. Maxwell. (Methuen.)—If Mr. Maxwell's "parabolaical" preface is to be trusted, the material in this volume is similar to that purveyed in his long novels. But we take leave to doubt this, though it is possible to recognize in the new book qualities we have found in the others. The small but appreciable sense of humour in human things and the same property of pathos are present. But, on the other hand, there is no room in the short story for Mr. Maxwell to turn round and develop himself, as he did in 'The Guarded Flame,' for example. These are specimens of the short story in no way exalted above the average achievement of the English novelist, who, as a rule, contemns, or is defied by, the short story. One of the odd lengths called 'Illusions' is unreal from the outset, and of such a theatrical order as to suggest immaturity. We find, too, the feminine note characteristic of this writer pervading his shorter pieces. But there is in them abundant cleverness, with a suggestion of the deep interest in human affairs which occupies Mr. Maxwell. We wish that he would abandon his irritating trick of setting down sentences without the support of a verb. He is young, and he is certainly clever, and he goes about the world with bright eyes and eager questionings. His besetting fault is sentimentalism; and as he shows such promise, we will offer him an example of what we mean. In the last tale a young man is philandering with a pretty girl in the first section. She is of his own station, but "he will not pay the price"; so he goes off. Later he has a second chance with her, when she has descended to being assistant, "living in" at a draper's. He shies again. Still later (by which we mean some nine years) he comes upon her married to the shopwalker, who is dying in poverty. He now finds that he wants her, and, fate favouring, gets her thus abnormally descended! This is not life; it is a fairy tale.

Human Affairs. By Vincent O'Sullivan. (Nutt.)—Mr. O'Sullivan has rather a literary talent than an active interest in life. His most ambitious story in this volume is one which deals with magic in the seven-

teenth century. He has not the gift of succinct or dramatic narrative, and is apt to be too diffuse. This tale, for example, might have been better handled in far fewer pages; but it is effective, and in its way impressive. Mr. O'Sullivan takes great pains, and writes well; yet we fancy his climax in the first story is mere literary effect. He does not, at any rate, make it reasonable to us that a woman, after five years of struggling, should feel herself disheartened for the life of affluence and ease suddenly offered to her by her husband's success. It might be so, but we see no reason for it here. Feminine nature is more adaptable, and joy never kills. In the story called 'Entail' the figures are too shadowy, but we cannot again help feeling that a literary temperament is behind it. Mr. O'Sullivan's talent as a novelist only wants nursing to develop vigorously; and we shall hope to see him produce something important.

Windover Tales. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—A score of moorland romances brought together under the title 'Windover Tales' affords the author ample scope for atmospheric effects. His phrasing, which at times seems a little pedantic and stilted, provides in general a graceful medium for the treatment of subjects which cover many phases of human passion, comedy, and tragedy. The second-sight experience of the village sexton, the gruesome episode of the oozing bog, the lighter fancy animating the story of the gentleman driver of the Carlisle coach, and the more elaborated Jacobite romance which opens the volume are typical examples of the class of tale which the North Country moorlands foster—tales which may be enjoyed equally by lovers of short stories in any type of county.

The Tracer of Lost Persons. By Robert W. Chambers. (John Murray.)—Though cast in the guise of a continuous narrative, this volume consists in reality of short stories, and should be read as such. Having suffered ourselves the disappointment born of the expectation of another good novel by this author, we may guard our readers from similar disappointment by stating that chapters one to six, seven to ten, eleven to sixteen, seventeen to twenty, and twenty-one to the end of the book, form five excellent short stories, though, as they are all on one theme and the Tracer might as reasonably have been called "The Matchmaker," we think a longer period should be allowed to elapse between the reading of the various tales than is usual with books of short stories. While thanking Mr. Chambers for good entertainment, we think he might have explained at the outset of what sort it was.

Midnight's Daughter. By W. G. Henderson. (Chapman & Hall.)—The Irish Australian—a comparatively new figure in fiction—would appear, on Mr. Henderson's showing, to express himself in a dialect much resembling that employed by his elder brother the comic Irishman of American writers. As regards character, however, the qualities usually associated with an Irish brogue seem to be merged in those of his adopted country, for the atmosphere of these stories is essentially Australian. They deal with such themes as cattle-lifting, burglary, and free fighting, alike with the fist and the revolver. We find also plenty of love-making, and what Carlyle calls "a spicing of noble sentiment."

Mr. John Masefield's *A Tarpaulin Muster* (E. Grant Richards) consists of four-and-twenty stories. Most of them have a good healthy tang of blue water, and all of them

are worth reading. The author has a lively gift for narrative, and a feeling for romance which makes him revel in the buccaneering atmosphere, the superstitions of sailor-folk, and the rough-and-tumble of waterside life in the sailor-town of remote ports. He once wrote a delightful booklet of sea stories called 'A Mainsail Haul.' Readers who tasted his quality in that quaint volume will find it a warm recommendation when we say that there is a good deal in 'A Tarpaulin Muster' which recalls the earlier volume. The new book is bigger than its predecessor, and perhaps more popular in tone. We will not say that it is better work; but it will probably please a wider audience. Mr. Masefield is a genuine sailor author, and his work merits support.

The Call of the East. By Charlotte Lorrimer. (Gay & Bird.)—These are a series of tales and sketches illustrative, not of the East, but of the Far East—a very different *scena*, though the author evidently does not appreciate the distinction. The background of the stories is, perhaps, better than the stories themselves, and is fairly true to nature. The first story 'The Faith of Chun Tai,' well differentiates the landscape of China from that of Japan and the blossoming peach orchards are advantageously contrasted with the much overlauded cherry-blossoms of Japan. Nothing, indeed, in delicacy of tints, can surpass the peach orchards, for which you are prepared "by a wonderfully penetrating perfume which has a peculiar power." The scenes of the stories are laid in China, in Japan, and in Korea. Two of them are apparently founded on fact. One gives the story of the Varyag in Chemulpo harbour, a gruesome tale enough. A more ghastly picture of war is 'The Picture of the "Little Father,"' a tale of Russian devotion to the White Tsar—strangely like the school-taught cult of the Mikado, which is illustrated in 'O Yuri san,' the story of a poor little *hetaïra* who drowns herself because some one in a crowd threw a clog at the Empress's carriage. Out of the common are 'Barton's Eurasian Wife' and 'Feeler's Convoy,' the latter showing with no slight skill how a commonplace Englishman rose to heroism under the stress of circumstance. The sentimental misreading of honorific expressions proves that the surface only of Japanese and Chinese social life has been touched, and such orthography as "Lamenais," "Tye-yasu," &c., betokens some literary carelessness, but the book shows considerable power.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Unveiled East, by Mr. F. A. McKenzie (Hutchinson & Co.), deals with subjects some of which have been written about so recently by many travellers that there is little new to be said. Moreover, we believe that some of the chapters of this book have appeared in the columns of a London newspaper of large circulation. The parts of the volume which are valuable if accurate are those which concern the present state of Korea and Manchuria under Japanese administration or influence, and the position of Japan in China. We are inclined, however, to fear some little prejudice on the author's part. He writes from the same point of view as that of Lord Roberts and Col. Murray as regards the position of Great Britain in the Pacific; and in the scheme of Imperial policy attaches, perhaps, too much importance to our "acting as the protector of China." The practical step which he advises is that discussed by us in our notice of Col. Murray's volume, namely, to restore our ironclads

to the China seas. On the other hand, he wishes to give back Wei-hai-wei, the occupation of which "is now an admitted blunder," on the ground that the retrocession would convince China of the reality of our good intentions. The doubt named by us on the point of prejudice is illustrated by the account given of the resignation of Sir J. McLeavy Brown from the direction of the Korean Customs. We believe that, contrary to Mr. McKenzie's information, this distinguished official received the support of the British Government; and the transfer of his office to a commission nominated by the Japanese Government was natural, and was anticipated by the Home Government as well as by the late Commissioner. There is an interesting chapter on the cotton manufactories of Japan. The author found children of tender age working in the mills, and states that there are no Factory Acts limiting the labour of women and children, although "some of the factory owners would welcome" such legislation. As trade unions are becoming powerful in Japan it is pretty certain that an industrial code will be built up. There is a good deal in the volume about the brigands who still infest the country lying between Mukden, Kirin, and Vladivostok, where they now possess the advantage of being near the virtual frontier which divides Russia from Japan, and able, by crossing an imaginary line, to avoid repression unless it should become equally to the advantage of both parties. On the author's remarks as to "the new Chinese army" we have to say, as we have previously explained in reviews of recent volumes, that excellent troops have been produced in China by foreign drill-instructors on many occasions in the last half century, but that deficiency of officers and in the high command appears to continue in spite of many declarations and some measures pointing towards change. The author shows much sanity in his remarks on German competition with us in China, and points out that it is the application to business displayed by the Germans which gives them their advantage.

MR. KIPLING says of the dawn:—

This is the hour of pride and power,
Talon and tusk and claw,
Oh, hear the call! Good hunting all
That keep the Jungle Law!

and President Roosevelt or his publishers (Messrs. Harper & Brothers) have taken the last line and a half as motto for *Good Hunting: in Pursuit of Big Game in the West*. The little book, nicely got up and well illustrated, is mainly intended for boys, and consists of articles which appeared in *Harper's Round Table* during 1896 and 1897. It is eminently suited for its purpose, as its tone is sportsmanlike and the descriptions are in well-chosen words. If a drawback for English boys must be mentioned, it is that a few words are spelt in the American fashion.

The two little volumes, by Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Snowden respectively, reviewed by us last week, as published in the "Labour Ideal Series" by Mr. George Allen, are followed by *Labour and the Empire*, by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Unlike five tractates of the same series now advertised, all of which bear in their titles some reference to Socialism, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's book has nothing specially Socialistic about it, although it is written on lines naturally followed by the author, who is president of the Independent Labour Party and, we believe, secretary of the Labour Party in the House of Commons. From his point of view the book may be commended: its doctrine is solid and consistent, and the

knowledge shown by Mr. MacDonald accurate and considerable. Many of the topics discussed are such as are unsuited for the non-political pages of *The Athenæum*. The teaching of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the subject of native races and coloured labour is similar to that of Mr. Sydney Olivier in his volume lately reviewed by us, which appeared, indeed, in a series published by the Independent Labour Party, and edited by the present author. We note also the corresponding treatment of the subject by Mr. Wybergh in his powerful article on 'Imperial Organisation and the Colour Question' in the May number of *The Contemporary Review*. As regards the historical narrative we offer one criticism of detail, which possesses some interest. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald quotes as the principal declaration by Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of interference by the Home Government with the laws or administration of self-governing colonies a speech in Parliament of 1906. The first and strongest statement made by Mr. Chamberlain upon the subject was immediately after the change of Government which placed him at the Colonial Office. The Government of the self-governing colony of Newfoundland had accepted a gift of money from the outgoing Imperial Government, and it also made a most improvident mortgage to a private person of many of the resources of Newfoundland. Mr. Chamberlain admitted the impossibility of defending the grant or of offering any apology for the conduct of the colonial Government; but, in spite of the unprecedented alienation of future resources and of the nature of the two transactions, he proclaimed the impossibility of interference in language which, like that in the debate quoted by Mr. MacDonald, differs from the speeches made during his visit to South Africa as Colonial Secretary.

By using a thin paper and discarding the appendixes and twenty-three of the fifty illustrations, Mr. Lucas has brought his *Life of Charles Lamb* (Methuen) within the compass of one stout volume. The text, but for a few corrections and an added passage or two, remains the same; further revision, however, is needed, for on p. 524 we find an error of the first edition still persists in this, the fourth: "amusement [read amazement] and indignation." A notable acquisition is the portrait, now first reproduced, of Thomas Manning, the "ventilator," in whom Charles and Mary found continual assurance and comfort. "I will nurse the remembrance of your steadiness and quiet," writes Lamb to him on his departure for China in 1806, "which used to infuse something like itself into our nervous minds." Manning's "old face-making face" is strong and attractive. Mr. Lucas would assign an article in *The New Monthly Magazine* of 1830, signed J. B. and entitled 'My Recollections of William Hazlitt,' either to James Barnes or John Black. But the anecdote which the writer of the article relates of Lamb and himself, is told almost in the same words in his 'Memoir' of Elia (1866) by "Barry Cornwall," who states that Lamb's witty comment—"Ben Jonson has said worse things than that—and—and b—better"—was addressed to him, and moreover adds in a foot-note that the story is given in the autobiography of Moore, to whom he supposes he must have repeated it. Unless, therefore, we assume that the writer of 1830 deliberately falsified the facts, we must assign the article to Procter; for it is hardly possible that Lamb should have made the same observation, punctuated with a pinch of snuff, on two occasions to different persons.

Notable Scottish Trials.—The Trial of Deacon Brodie. Edited by William Routhead, W.S. (Sweet & Maxwell.)—The editor of "Notable Scottish Trials" is to be congratulated on his choice of 'The Trial of Deacon Brodie' for the latest of the series. In noticing some of the earlier volumes we commented unfavourably upon the resuscitation of comparatively recent cases of poisoning, with their nauseating details; but "distance lends enchantment" to Deacon Brodie's misdeeds, and the evidence at his trial throws a vivid light upon middle-class manners and customs in Edinburgh of the eighteenth century. Stevenson, recognizing the dramatic features of the story, drafted a piece in 1864, which perhaps contained the germs of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' and, in collaboration with W. E. Henley, published in 1892 the melodrama of 'Deacon Brodie; or, the Double Life.'

William Brodie was the son of a worthy Edinburgh burgher, tracing descent from gentle folk in the north of Scotland, and owning the best cabinet-making business in the city. From his father William inherited not only the business, but also considerable house-property and 10,000*l.* in hard cash. Elected burgher and guild-brother in 1763, joining the Town Council as Deacon of the Wrights in 1781, and being in person a great dandy, he was regarded as the very flower of respectability; but a secret passion for gambling and hard drinking utterly wrecked his private life. Moreover, he kept two mistresses in different parts of the town, neither suspecting the other's existence, and maintained, besides, the family mansion off the Lawnmarket, presided over by his sister. This triple establishment combined with his gambling losses to drain Brodie's ample fortune, so that he was constantly in want of money.

As early as 1768, when Brodie was but seven-and-twenty, a series of audacious burglaries began in Edinburgh, and continued during the following twenty years. It was the universal custom of bankers and shopkeepers to hang the key of the outer door of their business premises in the entrance passage. Brodie, in his capacity as carpenter and cabinet-maker, had frequent access to such premises, and used his opportunities to take impressions of the keys. This facility—combined with the notorious incapacity of the Old Town Guard, a body of armed police composed of 120 Highland veterans, for any duty except suppressing a riot—enabled him to conduct a number of robberies single-handed without incurring the slightest suspicion.

"To rob a friend's house of an evening, and in the morning condole with him upon his loss: to carry through some daring burglary overnight, and gravely deliberate next day in the Council chamber as to offering a reward for discovery of the perpetrator—these were situations after the Deacon's heart."

Brodie might have continued his solitary course of crime undetected for an indefinite time; his ambition was his ruin. 'The Beggar's Opera' was his favourite reading, Capt. Macheath his ideal hero. Gradually he enlisted a small gang of confederates, one of whom, scared by the miscarriage of an attempt on the Excise Office, betrayed him to the Procurator-Fiscal. Brodie's flight to the Continent, his capture in Amsterdam, his trial and gallant bearing on the scaffold, where he ended his career in 1788, afford exciting reading now, as they supplied the staple interest to fashionable Edinburgh at the time. Mr. Routhead's volume is enlivened with many excellent portraits by the famous caricaturist John Kay, including, among others who figured in the trial, those

of Judge Braxfield, Henry Erskine, Lord Hailes, Robert Dundas, and Deacon Brodie himself.

MESSRS. SISLEY have shown some enterprise in their new shilling library in red cloth, "The Sisley Books," for the first volumes issued include Daudet's *Sapho*, Flaubert's *Salambo*, Reade's *Christie Johnstone*, Tales from the *Decameron*, *The Black Tulip*, and Rousseau's *Confessions*, as well as other more familiar and often reprinted books. This divergence from the usual track is a wise move. They also offer free of charge to any one who buys twenty of these books a little bookcase to hold them.

SOME NEWLY DISCOVERED NOTES BY HENRY VIII.

RECENTLY, while I was collating one of the two copies in the British Museum of Augustinus de Ancona, 'De Summa Potestate Ecclesiastica,' printed at Cologne by Arnold ther Hoernen in 1475, a marginal note caught my eye, written by an English hand of the early sixteenth century in that section of the book which deals with the question whether any power can give dispensation for breaches of the seventh Commandment. The sentence in the text runs, "Ad primum ergo est dicendum quod plures uxores habere non fuit contra naturam in antiquis patribus"; and the marginal note draws the conclusion, "Ergo nec in nobis." This only afforded me a little mild amusement, until I remembered that this particular copy had been in the library of Henry VIII. I subjected the book to a close comparison with others bearing King Henry's notes, and found a strong similarity not only in the handwriting, but still more markedly in the marginal flourishes and pen-strokes designed to attract attention to special headings in the text. I then took the book to the Department of Manuscripts, and was gratified at receiving Dr. Warner's authority for stating that these notes may safely be ascribed to King Henry's own hand.

Besides the note quoted above the King has drawn attention, both by these marks and by short headings written in the margin, to parts of the table of contents which were of special interest and importance to himself. These include the sections relating to the abdication and deposition of Popes, and the questions whether it be possible to appeal from the present to a future Pope, to a general council, to the college of cardinals, or to God; whether the honour due to the Pope is equal to that due to angels, to saints, to Christ's image, or to Christ Himself; whether a Pope may be mistaken; whether all who resist him are schismatic; whether a Pope living in mortal sin may grant indulgence; whether the Emperor may institute laws without the papal sanction; whether the Pope has the power to punish civil princes, and so forth.

There is another English hand of the same period in the margins of the book, which corresponds to the signature "Whitmore" at the end of text and table. This is probably Richard Whitmore, of Syon House at Isleworth, the friend of Erasmus and More, and author of many well-known English devotional books. How the volume passed from his possession into that of the sovereign is not clear, as the dissolution of Syon House, which Whitmore stoutly opposed, did not take place until 1535 or 1536. We might have known more if the book had not been rebound.

As an example of Henry's application of

his theological training to the ends of his State policy, this little discovery seemed to me worth recording.

ARUNDELL ESDAILE.

DOGE ANDREA GRITTI: SOME NOTES FROM MSS.

THE DOGE ANDREA GRITTI in 1525 granted a commission to "Nicolao Theupulo Doctori, Dilecto Civi et Fideli Nostro," as Podesta for one year of the city of Brescia, then under Venetian rule. The document is at present in my hands—a parchment book of thirty-one leaves, measuring 9 in. by 6½ in., the second leaf florally and heraldically illuminated with the lion of St. Mark and a shield carrying a cornucopia. The date is as follows:—

Dat. In Nostro Ducali Palatio Die X. Indictione xiiij. M.D.XXV.

Petrus Grasararius
Duc[alis] not[arius] ss.

Presuming that there is here an omission of the month, I venture to seek the wise counsels of your columns. One section of the commission (a decree of the Council of Ten) has the heading "M.D. XXV. Die xxx. Junij In Concilio X. cum Additione," so that the "tenth day" of the commission must be of a month subsequent. I presume that the grantee is the same person as that "Nicolao Teupulus" to whom Cardinal Pietro Bembo addressed his book 'De Guido Ubaldo et Elizabetha Urbini Ducibus.' The commission to him as Podesta has impressed me as being peculiarly interesting in its many indications of traditional and contemporary statecraft, especially in the preciseness of the instructions given and of the restraints put upon the Podesta. There are seventy-six sections of them, the last being the oath to the Signory—"Jurasti Honorem & proficuum Dominij Venetiarum eundo, stando, & redeundo." The conditions are partly designed to check the ambition of the Podesta, while others are meant to secure the possession of the subject province to Venice. No judge or notary is to be employed who belongs either to Brescia or Cremona. No officer is to have any share of booty gained in any raid or conquest unless he takes part in the expedition himself. Whoever commits the nefarious crime of perjury is to have his tongue cut, "ut loqui non possit." The Podesta is never to dine outside his palace, with any citizen of Brescia. He must in no wise treat or surrender to the enemy, on pain of death. Two separate sections deal with his displaying his coat of arms—in only one place within the city, and that merely "ex pictura et non ex sculptura"—in the residence at Brescia.

In Bernardo Bembo's MS. *Commonplace Book*, described in *The Athenæum* of December 21st, 1895, there are three allusions to the Doge above named. The first, under the heading 'Negociosus,' a quotation from Horace ('Epist.' lib. ii. ep. 1), has a double interest from the marginal reference to Lorenzo de' Medici as well as to Gritti:—

NEGOCIOSUS.
Cum tot substinas et tanta
negotia solus
de Laur. Res itales armis tuteis:
Med. moribus ornes
quondam Legibus emendes In pub- Hoc opus
lica commoda peccem Gritte
Si longo sermone morer tua 1500
tempora Cesar. laurens. die 1^a Oct.
Orat.
The second is the entry immediately following the above:—
Ovid. in Magna tenent illud numen
Ponto ad Molimina rerum And.
Max[im]um Haec est celesti pectore Gritti.
causa minor

The third is on the page headed "Querela, Lamentum."

Ovid. Verba mihi desunt eadem
tam sepe rogant
Iamque pudet vanae sine
carere preces.

Id ipsum Magis-
tratus Ve/ And.
Gritti cum de re
nummaria excusat
pudorem sum 23
Novembris 1510
In Castris Veron-
ensibus).

I should be very grateful for explanations of these allusions to Gritti in 1509 and at the siege of Verona in 1510.

GEO. NEILSON.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE included in their sale on the 1st and 2nd inst. the following books: Complutensian Polyglott (imperfect), 1514-17, 57l.; Great Bible, 1539 (imperfect), 31l.; Bible, Whitechurch, 1541 (imperfect), 13l.; Geneva or Breeches Bible, first edition, 1560, 50s.; Bible in French (the first Protestant), Neuchatel, 1535 (imperfect), 18l.; Foxe's Martyrs, first edition, 1562-3 (imperfect), 19l. 10s. Testament in English, by Tyndale, 1550, 19l. Massinger, The Virgin Martyr, first edition, 1622, 30l. Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 1803, 17l. Berain's Ornaments, 76 plates, 15l. Pickering's Aldine Poets, 53 vols., 31l. Martial and Naval Achievements, 12l. 7s. 6d.

The same auctioneers sold on the 6th inst. the following works from the library of the late H. C. Harford: American Tracts relating to Washington's Ohio Campaign, 1754, &c. (7), 40s. Roger Williams, The Bloody Tenent of Persecution, &c., 1644, 40s. The Case of William Penn against Lord Baltimore, 1685, 30s. Ashe's Carolina, 1682, 17l. Chronicle of Events in Bristol (1216-1637), MS., 1640, 59l. Chapman's May Day, 1611, &c., 52l. Ph. Fletcher, The Purple Island, first edition, 1633, 14l. Hakluyt's Voyages, 1589, 34l. Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Capt. Thos. James, 1633, 30s. Magna Charta, R. Redman, and five pieces printed by Berthelet, in 1 vol., 20s. Milton's Paradise Lost, 1699, 37l.; Paradise Regained, 1671, 31l. Thirty-Five Fifteenth-Century Miniatures of Biblical Subjects, 44l. A Pack of Bubble Playing Cards (17—), 10l. 5s. Shakespeare's Hamlet, W. S. for J. Smethwicke (1638?), 172l. John Smith's Travels in America, &c., 1630, 100s. Smith's Sea-Grammar, 1627, 20s. W. Smith's Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians, 1764, 21l. 10s. Thomas's Account of Pensilvania, 1698, 190s. Tracts on Tobacco (3), 1602, 32l.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Anderson (Sir R.), In Defence: a Plea for the Faith, 5s. Some of the chapters appeared eighteen years ago in a book entitled "A Doubter's Doubts about Science and Religion."
- Bosely (I.), The Independent Church of Westminster Abbey, 1650-1826, 5s. net. This book is the outcome of extensive research into the events of the period surrounding this Independent Church of the Abbey.
- Brett (G.), Fellowship with God, 2s. net. Edited by the Rev. J. Brett.
- Gardner (P.), The Growth of Christianity, 3s. 6d. net. Consists of ten lectures. The first two inquire into the main principles of Christianity as first promulgated. The third to the sixth inclusive sketch the way in which these principles laid hold of and profoundly modified the culture of the age. The seventh, eighth, and ninth deal briefly with their working in the medieval Church and at the time of the Reformation. The last lecture gives a general view of the evolution of the Church as exhibited by Newman's "Development of Christian Doctrine" and other writers.
- Hall (C. M.), The Life of a Christian, 2s. 6d. net. Some suggestions for short studies in the spiritual life.
- Journal of Theological Studies, April, 3s. 6d. net.
- Knox (G. W.), The Development of Religion in Japan, 6s. American lectures on the History of Religions, Sixth Series, 1905-6. The author's object is to exhibit the continuity and the development of the religious life of the people.
- Masterman (G. F. G.), Frederick Denison Maurice, 3s. 6d. net. In the Leaders of the Church Series, edited by G. W. E. Russell, and written exclusively by laymen with a view to freshness of treatment.
- Mombert (J. L.), English Versions of the Bible, New Edition, 2s. 6d. net. This handbook has copious examples illustrating the ancestry and relationship of the several versions, and comparative tables.
- Monro (H.), The Evolution of the Soul, 2s. net.
- Moore (W. T.), Preacher Problems; or, the Twentieth-Century Preacher at his Work, 5s. net.

Putnam (G. H.), The Censorship of the Church of Rome, and its Influence upon the Production and Distribution of Literature, Vol. II. 2 vols. 50c. net. A study of the history of the Prohibitory and Expurgatory Indexes, together with some consideration of the effects of Protestant censorship and of censorship of the State.

Rauschenbach (W.), Christianity and the Social Crisis, 6s. net.

Rebnath (H. A.), The Book of the Prophet Ezekiel, 10s. One of the Westminster Commentaries, edited by Prof. W. Lock. The primary object of these Commentaries is to interpret the meaning of each book of the Bible in the light of modern knowledge. The author has endeavoured to explain some of the difficulties of a corrupt text, and also to emphasize the great advance in ethical teaching as to individual responsibility for sin made by the prophet.

Russell (G. W. E.), Dr. Pusey, 3s. 6d. net. Another volume in the Leaders of the Church Series.

Steep Ascent (The): Memorials of Arthur Heber Thomas and Records of the Ramnad Mission, S.P.G., 1532-1906. By F. G. F. T., 5s. net. With a prefatory note by the Hon. Mrs. Gell.

Stewart (H. F.), Doctrina Romanensium de Invocatione Sanctorum, 2s. A brief inquiry into the principles that underlie the practice of the invocation of saints.

Sweet (L. M.), The Birth and Infancy of Jesus Christ according to the Gospel Narratives, 6s. net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Cambridge, 20s. net. Text by M. A. R. Tucker, with 77 full-page illustrations in colour by W. Matthison.

Canada, 20s. net. Text by W. Campbell, with 77 full-page illustrations in colour by T. Mower Martin.

Canterbury, 7s. 6d. net. Text by W. T. Shore, with 20 illustrations by W. B. Gardner.

Cartwright (J.), Raphael in Rome, New Edition, 2s. net. One of the Miniature Portfolio Monographs, revised with 32 illustrations.

Daniell (A. E.), London City Churches, Second Edition, 3s. 6d. net. With 14 full-page and numerous other illustrations by L. Martin, also map showing the position of the churches.

Fitzhenry (J. H.), A Series of Twelve Delft Plates illustrating the Tobacco Industry, 4s. 6d. net. The plates were presented by the author to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Graves (A.), The Society of Artists of Great Britain, 1700-1791: The Free Society of Artists, 1761-1783, 6s. net. A dictionary of contributors and their work from the foundation of the societies to 1791.

Greek Papyri in the British Museum, edited by F. G. Kenyon and H. L. Bell: Catalogue, with Texts, Vol. II. 50s. net. Atlas of Facsimiles, 63s. net. The present volume deals with the acquisitions from 1895 to 1903, and is accompanied by an Atlas of Facsimiles, containing 100 plates. Of these, 12 represent the Ptolemaic period, 52 the Roman, 16 the Early Byzantine, 15 the Late Byzantine, and 5 the Aphroditic papyri of the eighth century.

Ironsides (P. R.), The Cathedral Church of Bangor, 1/6 net. In Bell's Cathedral Series.

Loffie (W. J.), The Colour of London: Historic, Personal, and Local, 20s. net. Illustrated with 48 coloured plates and 12 sepia drawings by Yoshio Markino, with Introduction by M. H. Spielmann, and an essay by the artist.

Perkins (T.), A Short Account of Ramsey Abbey, 1/6 net. Another volume of Bell's Cathedral Series.

Phillips (C.), Antoine Watteau, New Edition, 2s. net. Another of the Miniature Portfolio Monographs, revised with 32 illustrations.

Roberts (W.), Sir William Beechey, R.A., 7s. 6d. net. With 49 reproductions of portraits.

Stegmann (Dr. H.), The Sculpture of the West, 1s. net. Translated by M. Edwards in the Temple Cyclopedic Primers.

Strong (Mrs. A.), Roman Sculpture from Augustus to Constantine, 10s. net. This book is based upon a series of lectures delivered during the last seven years, and contains 130 illustrations.

Willmott (E. C. M.), The Cathedral Church of Llandaff, 1/6 net. A third addition to Bell's Cathedral Series.

Wright (H. N.), Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Vol. II., 30s. net. Includes the cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part I. The Sultans of Delhi; Part II. Contemporary Dynasties in India.

Poetry and Drama.

Agricola (F.), A Handful of Gems, 1s. Sonnets and occasional pieces.

Davis (F. H.), The Persian Mystics. Jaldid-din Rumi, 2s. net. In the Wisdom of the East Series, edited by L. Cranmer-Hyng and Dr. S. A. Kapadia.

Dillon (A.), Orpheus, 2s. 6d. net. An epic poem.

Eden (G.), Bush Ballads, and other Verses, 3s. 6d. net. Includes several stirring ballads suitable for recitation. Some are from the Sydney Bulletin and Vanity Fair.

Horton (H.), Dream Visions, 1s. net.

Housman (L.) and Barker (H. G.) Prunella; or, Love in a Dutch Garden, 3s. 6d. net. Revived at the Court Theatre last Tuesday.

Joyce (J.), Chamber Music, 1/6 net. Verses lyrical in character.

Lee (T. H.), The Swordsman's Friend, 3s. 6d. A drama in four acts.

Lings (H.), Heart's Sunshine, 1s. net. Verses mostly concerned with love.

Mott (F. T.), Broken Shells gathered on the Shores of Thought, 1s. net. Mostly religious topics.

Prince (C. E.), Ode on Poetry, and other Poems, 3s. 6d. net.

St. John (G.), Ellen Terry, 2s. 6d. net. In the Stars of the Stage Series, edited by J. T. Grein.

Music.

Hadden (J. C.), Bizet's Carmen; Gounod's Faust, 1s. net each. Two of the series of Great Operas, giving a prose abstract of the plot with coloured illustrations.

Kitson (C. H.), The Art of Counterpoint and its Application as a Decorative Principle, 7s. 6d. net.

Wotton (T. S.), A Dictionary of Foreign Musical Terms and Handbook of Orchestral Instruments, 3s. net.

Bibliography.

Book-Auction Records, Vol. IV, Part II. From Jan. 1st to March 31st, 1907, containing 4,001 records. Edited by F. Karadake. For reviews of former parts see *Athen.*, March 10, 1906, p. 295; March 23, 1907, p. 354.

Morrison (H. A.), Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs, 1639-1800. This List has been put into type for the purposes of inviting additional titles, and enabling the Library of Congress to perfect its own files.

Philosophy.

Cabot (E. L.), Everyday Ethics, 5s. net.

Montgomery (E.), Philosophical Problems in the Light of Vital Organization, 10s. This treatise seeks to prove that some of the fundamental philosophical problems can find their solution neither through idealistic nor materialistic modes of interpretation, but only by the aid of certain biological facts manifest in vital organization.

Tenney (E. P.), Contrasts in Social Progress, 10s. 6d. net.

Political Economy.

Mills (J. S.), Landmarks of British Fiscal History, 1s. net.

History and Biography.

American Historical Review, April, 1s. 6d.

Curzon's (Lord) Farewell to India, 3s. 6d. net. Speeches delivered as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, from September to November, 1905, to which is added the speech at the Pilgrims' Dinner in London, April, 1906. Edited, with Introduction, notes, and essays, by R. P. Karkaria.

De Morgan (A.), The Book of Almanacs, Third Edition, 5s. net. With an Index of References, by which the almanac may be found for every year, whether in old style or new, from any epoch, ancient or modern, up to A.D. 2000, with means of finding the day of any new or full moon from B.C. 2000 to A.D. 2000.

Flanagan (J.), Scenes from my Life, both Grave and Gay, 3s. 6d. net. With Introduction by Prof. A. S. Peake.

Fitzpatrick (S. A. O.), Dublin, 4s. 6d. net. Illustrated by W. Curtis Green with 12 full-page plates, 44 smaller illustrations, and a map. The volume deals with the leading events of antiquarian and historical interest, from the settlement of the Scandinavian kingdom in 853 to the dawn of the twentieth century.

Kitson (A.), Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., "the Circumnavigator," 15s. net. With map and 20 illustrations.

Lincoln (C. H.), Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1775-1788. Prepared from the originals in the Library of Congress.

McKenzie (F. A.), The Unveiled East, 12s. net. With 20 illustrations and 3 maps. See p. 575.

Moltke (Field-Marshal Count H. von), The Franco-German War of 1870-71, 5s. net. A third impression, the translation being revised by Archibald Forbes, with a map, notes, and orders of battle.

Morris (H.), The Government-General of India, 1/6 net. Vol. I. Contains lives of Warren Hastings, the Marquis of Cornwallis, Sir John Shore, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Minto, and the Marquis of Hastings, with portraits of them.

Pages from an Adventurous Life, by Dick Donovan (J. E. Preston Muddock), 16s. net.

Paul (J. R.), The Scots Peerage, Vol. IV. Contains an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of Scotland, with armorial illustrations. For reviews of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, June 25, 1904, p. 314; Vol. II., June 24, 1905, p. 779; Vol. III., March 24, 1906, p. 357.

Pike (L. O.), The Public Records and the Constitution, 2s. 6d. net. A lecture delivered at All Souls College, Oxford, with plan of evolution of the chief courts and departments of the Government.

Pryor (Mrs. R. A.), The Birth of the Nation, Jamestown, 1607, 7s. 6d. net. With 24 full-page illustrations by W. De L. Dodge.

Schultz (J. W.), My Life as an Indian, 6s. net. The story of a red woman and a white man in the lodges of the Blackfeet, illustrated with 16 photographs by G. B. Grinnell.

Geography and Travel.

Atlas of the World's Commerce, 21s. net. A new series of maps with descriptive text and diagrams showing products, imports, exports, commercial conditions, and economic statistics of the countries of the world. Edited by J. G. Bartholomew.

Baring (M.), A Year in Russia, 10s. net. The basis of most of these chapters is composed of letters contributed during the current year to *The Morning Post*.

Bradley (A. G.), Round about Wiltshire, 6s. net. With 14 illustrations in colour by T. C. Gotch and 16 other illustrations.

Imperial Gazetteer of India: The Indian Empire, Vols. I., III., and IV., New Edition, 6s. net each. The volumes of "The Indian Empire" have been entirely rewritten, with the exception of the history of the British period, where the personal impress of Sir W. W. Hunter's knowledge and style is preserved as far as possible. The number of volumes will be raised from fourteen to twenty-six, including a companion atlas.

Sports and Pastimes.

Grey (Sir K.), Fly-Fishing, Fourth Edition, 3s. 6d. net. In the Haddon Hall Library, edited by the Marquess of Granby and G. A. B. Dewar. For review of former edition see *Athen.*, Aug. 26, 1890, p. 277.

Hilton (H. H.), My Golfing Reminiscences, 2s. 6d. net.

Education.

Girls' School Year-Book: (Public Schools) 2s. 6d. net. With Index of Schoolmistresses, &c.

Philology.

Tacitus, Annals, Books XI-XVI, 3s. 6d. net. Translated by A. V. Symonds in the New Classical Library.

Wright (J.), Historical German Grammar, 6s. net. Vol. I. Phonology, Word-Formation, and Accidence, with an Index of over 4,000 words. In the Students' Series of Historical and Comparative Grammars, edited by J. Wright.

School-Books.

Cornille (P.), Polytechnic, Martyr, 2s. net. With Introduction and notes by G. N. Henning.

Dodd (C. L.), *Nature Studies and Fairy Tales*, Part II., 3/6. For infant schools and transition classes. Based on the principles of Herbart and Froebel.

Fitzgerald (K.), *Parlez-vous Français? ou le Français enseigné d'après la Méthode directe*, 1/. Illustrated par S. M. W.

Gardiner (J. H.), *Kittredge (G. L.) and Arnold (S. L.)*, Manual of Composition and Rhetoric, 4/6. This volume has been prepared to meet the needs of those teachers and students who require a manual of composition and rhetoric somewhat fuller than the same authors' 'Elements of English Composition.'

Notes of Lessons on English, 3/6

Richardson (L. J.), *Helps to the Reading of Classical Latin Poetry*, 2/6. This book concerns the student of the Roman poets, especially Virgil and Ovid.

Scott (Sir W.), *Quentin Durward*, 2/. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by P. F. Willert.

Wait (W. H.), *A German Science Reader*, with Notes and Vocabulary, 4/6. These selections have been taken from the works of German specialists in several different fields of scientific research, and are intended to provide a fair amount of German reading in each of the subjects chosen.

Science.

Benjamin (C. H.), *Machine Design*, 8/ net. Although the present work was prepared primarily for a text-book, it contains mainly what the writer has found necessary in his own practice as an engineer.

British Ornithologists' Club, *Bulletin*, Vol. XX., edited by W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. Contains Report on the Immigrations of Summer Residents in the Spring of 1906.

Brown (Sir H.), *Irrigation: its principles and Practice as a Branch of Engineering*, 16/ net. Illustrated with 9 photographs and 68 figures.

Cambrian Natural Observer and Record of the Astronomical Society of Wales, 1906. Edited by A. Mee.

Davidson (K. L.), *The Unheated Greenhouse*, 8/6 net. A volume of the Country Life Library. With 46 full-page illustrations.

Fauth (P.), *The Moon in Modern Astronomy*, 10/ net. A Summary of twenty years' selenographic work and a study of recent problems.

Freeman (W. G.) and Chandler (S. E.), *The World's Commercial Products*, 10/6 net. A descriptive account of the economic plants of the world and of their commercial uses.

Hoskins (L. M.), *A Textbook on Hydraulics*, including an Outline of the Theory of Turbines, 10/6 net. This book is designed primarily for the use of students of engineering in universities and technical colleges.

Martin (M. E.), *The Friendly Stars*, 5/ net. A popular work on the stars and how to identify them, with an Introduction by H. Jacoby.

Mathematical Questions and Solutions, Vol. XI., 6/6. Edited by C. I. Marks.

Salensky (W.), *Prjevalsky's Horse*, 5/. Translated by Capt. M. H. Hayes and O. C. Bradley, with an Introduction by J. C. Ewart. An interesting study concerning an animal which is of importance as a generalized form between the horse and the ass.

Shaw (J.), *Cancer: a Working Theory for its Prevention and Cure*, 1/ net. A dissertation on the 'dyskinesis' theory.—Medical Priestcraft, a National Peril, 5/ net. Supporting the foregoing book against the medical profession.

Shaxby (J. H.), *Elementary Electrical Engineering*, 3/ net.

Sheppard (S. E.) and Mees (C. E. K.), *Investigations in the Theory of the Photographic Process*, 6/6 net. Part I. Introductory; Part II. The Physical Chemistry of exposure, Development, and Fixation; Part III. The Sensitometry of Photographic Plates.

Step (E.), *Wayside and Woodland Trees*, 6/. A pocket guide.

Toch (M.), *The Chemistry and Technology of Mixed Paints*, 12/6 net.

Tod (W. M.), *Farming*, Second Edition, 3/6 net. With 4 full-page illustrations by L. Kemp-Welch. Another volume of the Haddon Hall Library.

True (F. W.), *Remarks on the Type of the Fossil Cetacean Agorophius pygmaeus*, Muller.

Juvenile Books.

Tynan (K.), *The Story of our Lord for Children*, 1/. With 8 illustrations.

General Literature.

Barr (J.), *The Witchery of the Serpent*, 6/

Beeton (Mrs.), *All about Cookery*, New Edition, 2/6 net. With 8 coloured plates and numerous other illustrations.

Begbie (Harold), *The Vigil*, 6/

Blackmore (R. D.), *Lorna Doone*, 6/. In the Devon Edition.

Book of Rustem, 2/6 net. Retold from the Shah Nameh of Firdausi by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. In Told through the Ages Series.

Bourchier (H.), *Duray's Awakening*, 6/. With illustrations by J. Gillingham.

Braddon (M. E.), *Dead Love has Chains*, 3/6

Bradley (J. F.), *The Loving of Night*, 6/. The story treats of the attitude of the Church Association towards excessive ritual in the Church of England, and of Disestablishment in the interests of religious and social life. The author challenges the advocates of Disestablishment to show the equity of their case.

Cleeve (L.), *Nathan Todd*, 6/

Crosland (T. W. H.), *The Country Life*, 6d. New Edition.

Elliott (G.), *Daniel Deronda*, New Popular Edition, 3/6 net.

Fitzgerald (P.), *Gems from Boswell*, 2/6 net. A selection of scenes and characters from the 'Life of Johnson' and the 'Tour to the Hebrides', No. 23 of the Bibelets.

Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther, 6/

The daughter of a professor in a German university town writes to a young Englishman who is in love with her, but is finally rejected on the last page.

Fletcher (J. S.), *The Queen of a Day*, 6/

For the Week-End, by Handasyde, 6/

Forbes (Hilda), *Diabella*, 6/

Fothergill (J.), *The First Violin*, 6d.

Gillman (G.), *The Loafer*, 6/. A tale of two brothers who are rivals.

Goodrich (A.), *The Balance of Power*, 6/.

Great Minds at One, 3/6 net. A year's parallels in prose and verse, compiled by F. M. Hornby.

Gwynne (P.), *Doctor Pons*, 6/. The tale deals with a woman who personifies a man, and is laid in Mexico.

Halifax (R.), *The Grip of Gold*, 6/

Hardy (E.), *Under the Greenwood Tree*, Pocket Edition, 2/6 net.

Harrison (E.), *The Moor gave up its Dead*, 6/

His Neighbour's Landmark, by Allen, 4/

Hull (E.), *A Textbook of Irish Literature*, Part I., 3/ net.

Ingersoll (E.), *The Wit of the Wild*, 6/ net.

Irvine (A. M.), *Roger Dinwiddie, Soul Doctor*, 6/. The account of a man of genius who conceived the idea of dealing with the "diseases" of the soul upon a scientific basis.

Iwan-Müller (E. B.), *Ireland*, 3/6 net.

Lang (A.), *New and Old Letters to Dead Authors*, 2/ net. Pocket Edition, with seven new letters reprinted from an American periodical. Issued in 1886 as 'Letters to Dead Authors,' for review of which see *Athen.*, March 27, 1886, p. 420.

Leamy (E.), *By the Barrow River, and other Stories*.

McCarthy (J. H.), *Needles and Pins*, 6/. The scene is Poitou in the Reign of Louis XI.

Marchmont (A. W.), *The Man who was Dead*, 6/. Guy Pershore finds his cousin assassinated in his own chambers, and is compelled by circumstances to take the blame of the murder on himself, and even to impersonate the dead man in the ranks of conspirators. Associated with the incidents is the mysterious Normia, whose abduction forms one of the incidents of the story.

Mitford (B.), *The White Hand and the Black*, 6/. A story of the Natal rising.

Moore (F. F.), *Captain Latimer*, 6/. A romance of Cromwell's days, opening just after the fall of Drogheda.

Rickert (E.), *The Golden Hawk*, Second Edition, 6/. With illustrations by Mr. Benda, whose spirited work is a decided addition to the book.

Rosegger (P.), *My Kingdom of Heaven*, 6/

Routledge's New Universal Library: *The Iliad of Homer* rendered into English Blank Verse by Edward, Earl of Derby; Sir W. Smith's *Smaller History of Greece*, 1/ net each.

Sell's World's Press, 1907, 7/6

Silberrad (U. L.), *The Good Comrade*, 6/. The story of an English girl in Holland.

Sims (G. R.), *Watches of the Night*, 6d. Articles reprinted from *The Daily Telegraph*.

Trask (K.), *In My Lady's Garden*: Pages from the Diary of Sir John Elwynne, 3/6 net. A love episode in the form of a diary.

Vance (J. L.), *The Eternal Man*, 3/6 net.

Wakley (A. A.), *A Son of Helvetia*, 6/

Webster's Royal Red Book: or, Court and Fashionable Register, May, 1907, 5/ net.

Whitridge (O.), *Margery Maunty*, 6/

Woods (M. L.), *The Invader*, 6/

Pamphlets.

Child (T.), *Root-Principles in Rational and Spiritual Things*, Second Edition, 6d.

Gasquet (Abbot), *The Question of Anglican Ordininations*.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Dufourcq (A.), *Étude sur les Gesta Martyrum romains*, Vol. II., 15fr.

Jubart (F.), *Sainte Agnès, Vierge et Martyre de la Voie Nomentane*, 40fr. The author's researches have led him to the conclusion that two saints named Agnes have been confused, and he endeavours to distinguish their histories. The book has 173 illustrations, many from celebrated pictures of the saint, and includes an elaborate discussion of the classical sources, Prudentius, the Ambrosian 'Gesta,' &c.

Smeed (R.), *Griechisch-syrisch-hebräischer Index zur Weisheit des Jesus Sirach*, 5m.

Drama.

Fabre (E.), *La Maison d'Argile*, 3fr. 50.

Political Economy.

Saitzoff (H.), *William Godwin u. die Anfänge des Anarchismus im XVIII. Jahrh.*, 2m.

History and Biography.

Mézières (A.), *Hommes et Femmes d'hier et d'avant-hier*, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Boselli (A.), *Origine della Lingua italiana: Prolusione al Corso di Letteratura italiana letta nella R. Università di Malta il 3 Ottobre 1906*.

Nilsson (M. P.), *Die Kausalsätze im Griechischen bis Aristoteles: Part I. Die Poesie*, 5m. 50.

General Literature.

Frapié (L.), *La Boite aux Gosses*, 3fr. 50.

Noël (A.), *Le Loup dans la Bergerie*, 3fr. 50.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE is publishing next Wednesday with Messrs. Smith & Elder 'The Art of Naval Warfare: Introductory Observations.' The book affords a succinct summary of studies for many years. Its main object is to show the value—indeed, the necessity—of a knowledge of naval history.

'THE CASE OF SIR JOHN FASTOLF, AND OTHER HISTORICAL STUDIES,' by Mr. D. Wallace Duthie, will be published immediately by the same firm. Mr. Duthie unearths a forgotten episode in Jack Cade's rebellion; treats of Pepys as a sermon-taster in relation to the preaching of our own day; recalls the romantic story of Chateaubriand; and discusses the autobiography of Salimbene, "the most precious existing authority for the inner life of Catholic folk" in the thirteenth century.

UNDER the title 'The After Life' Mr. Henry Buckle, of the Burmah Commission, and cousin of the author of the 'History of Civilization,' has written a work on the history of beliefs concerning the future life from the earliest times, in which he incidentally brings together the teaching of eminent men of all ages and countries on the subject of the future destiny of mankind, classifying the various teachings chronologically and systematically. The work will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF is writing his reminiscences. The work will occupy two volumes, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND has contributed an introduction to the 'Poems and Hymns' of the late Prof. Shuttleworth, which will shortly be issued by the Priory Press, Hampstead, under the editorship of the Rev. Edward Koch.

MR. UNWIN has in the press a novel entitled 'Uncle Jem,' by Miss Hester White, author of 'Mountains of Necessity.' The scene is laid in Scotland.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace, held at Stratford-on-Avon on Tuesday afternoon, it was reported that 40,283 persons had visited the Birthplace during the last financial year, which closed on March 31st—5,775 in excess of any previous record. The purchase was approved of fine and perfect copies of original quarto editions of 'The Merchant of Venice,' 1600, and of 'King Lear,' 1608. Mr. Sidney Lee was re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, and Mr. A. D. Flower deputy chairman.

AMONGST the articles in *Chambers's Journal* for June are 'Burford: a Town of Many Memories,' by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin; a history of the present and past position of 'The Panama Canal,' by Mr. Day Allen Willey, of Baltimore; and some 'Paris Hotels and Restaurants,' by Mr. W. A. Sommerville.

THE death—reported from Iowa on Monday—of Dr. John Watson removes a man of singular charm who had made a reputation alike as preacher, lecturer, and writer. Under the name of "Ian Mac-laren" Dr. Watson secured immediate success with his 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush' (1894), a "kailyard" book of Highland life which showed, with all its sentiment, both force and tenderness. This was followed up by 'The Days of Auld Lang Syne,' 'Kate Carnegie and

Those Ministers,' and other stories. Dr. Watson exhibited his broadly Evangelical views to advantage in several volumes of lectures and sermons, such as 'The Mind of the Master' (1896), 'The Potter's Wheel' (1897), and 'The Homely Virtues' (1903), all written in an attractive and lucid style. He was very successful as a lecturer, as those who knew his powers of sympathy and humour will readily conceive.

MR. W. HUGH SPOTTISWOODE has again secured a notable list of authors and artists for 'Printers' Pie,' which will be published next Tuesday, and is likely largely to increase the funds of that excellent charity the Printers' Pension Corporation.

ON April 3rd Mr. W. F. Kingdon retired, after forty-six years of service, from the management of the book department of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son. In a testimonial, accompanied by a grand piano, a representative body of members of the publishing trade gave "expression to their pleasant recollections of his uniform patience and courtesy." We hope that Mr. Kingdon will long enjoy his leisure, and has by this time got over the feelings as to novel idleness which haunted Lamb on his retirement from the India Office.

WE regret to notice the death, at Aberdeen on Saturday last, of Mr. John Mackintosh, LL.D., whose 'History of Civilization in Scotland,' in four volumes, is well known—less perhaps for its literary value than because of the disadvantageous conditions under which it was produced. John Mackintosh completed his formal education when he was ten, and he had been successively farm-hand, shoemaker, and policeman when he took up a small stationer's shop in Aberdeen, behind the counter of which he wrote most of his 'History.' He was the author of the volume on Scotland in the "Story of the Nations" series; and among his other works are histories of the valley of the Deveron (1890) and the valley of the Dee (1895) and 'The Revolution of 1688 and the Viscount Dundee.' In 1900 Dr. Mackintosh was granted a Civil List pension of 50*l.* a year.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following regarding the Papal literary censure:—

"M. Sabatier's 'Life' of St. Francis may be seen by favoured visitors in the small libraries of Italian monasteries enjoying Papal favour. One such quest has discovered that at Assisi the present Pope has himself spoken in high terms to monks of the value of M. Sabatier's work, and was afterwards startled by finding that it is in 'the Index.'"

"A strong number of *The Contemporary Review* contains an article by M. Sabatier on the Montagnini revelations. He is on most intimate terms with the French archbishops. He makes, however, some remarks on the odd position of works which have been 'approved by the Holy Congregation of the Council,' and even 'honoured by a letter from His Holiness,' but, having 'received all the official sanctions,' are privately known to be 'good to denounce.' The allusion in

this case is to the book of the Archbishop of Rouen on 'The "Seminary."'"

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS wish to point out that they have no knowledge of a work that is about to be placed on sale entitled 'The Prominent Families of the United States of America,' by a Mr. A. M. Burke. They consider this intimation to be necessary owing to the many inquiries that have been made, and the confusion likely to arise from the similarity of the above name to that of the editor of their well-known publications, 'Burke's Peerage,' 'Landed Gentry,' 'Colonial Gentry,' 'Family Records,' &c. The editor of these works is Mr. Ashworth Peter Burke, who is in no way connected with any American genealogical scheme, and has no such work in contemplation.

MRS. MARIA CHRISTIE (DEMAREST) LLOYD, who died last week at her home in Nutley, New Jersey, was the mother of two distinguished sons, both born in New York City, which has, of course, been the residence of many men of letters, but, unlike London, the birthplace of singularly few. Mrs. Lloyd was of "Old Knickerbocker" stock, a mixture of the Netherlanders and French Huguenots. Her ancestry included a host of Manhattan Island pioneers, some of De Forest's first Walloon band in the good ship *New Netherlands* in 1623, and even some genuine Van Winkles, perhaps a real Rip.

THE attack on the Standard Oil Company was originated by her eldest son, Henry Demarest Lloyd, the economist, in his 'Story of a Great Monopoly' in *The Atlantic Monthly*, afterwards enlarged into his work 'Wealth against Commonwealth.' Her youngest son David, when he was hardly more than a boy, helped his brother Henry to call the preliminary conference in New York (nicknamed by newspapers the "Vario-Lloyd Convention") which resulted in the nomination of Greeley for the Presidency and the Liberal Republican revolt of 1872. After Greeley's death he was a brilliant journalist on *The New York Tribune*, and took to writing plays, one of which, 'The Woman-Hater,' was produced by Mr. Edward Terry at his theatre; but his other theatrical successes were distinctively American, like 'The Politician' and 'The Senator,' the latter great favourite of the American public being produced after his early death in 1889. Besides these two sons, who predeceased her, Mrs. Lloyd leaves a daughter, Miss Caro Lloyd (Mrs. Lothrop Withington), who is a writer and journalist, and has been engaged on her brother Henry's biography since his death in 1903. The two children of her son David are already active in the literary world. A son is now editor of the *New York Critic*, and his sister, Miss Beatrix Demarest Lloyd, made at an early age a success with her novel 'The Pastime of Eternity.'

THE ERAGNY PRESS has ready for issue 'Riquet à la Houppie' in two versions, the first that of Perrault, the second from a MS. collection. It is illustrated by two woodcuts in colour by Mr. Pissarro. There is also a proposal to issue 'Songs by Her-

rick,' with settings by Lawes, under the editorship of Mr. Barclay Squire, if sufficient names of subscribers can be secured. The volume will be uniform with the 'Songs by Ben Jonson' already issued.

MR. WERNER LAURIE will shortly publish 'The Life of Tom Morris, with Glimpses of St. Andrews and its Golfing Celebrities.' The author is Dr. W. W. Tulloch, and the book will be fully illustrated.

OF the Prix Gobert for French history, this year the sum of 9,000 francs goes to M. Charles Bémont for his 'Rôles gascons,' which deals with the acts of the Kings of England during their occupation of Gascony, and M. Louis Halphen gets 1,000 francs for his work on 'Le Comté d'Anjou.'

M. EUGÈNE LE ROY, the author of a number of romances, has died at Montignac (Dordogne), where he was born, and where the scenes of most of his stories were placed. 'Le Moulin du Frau,' and 'Jacquou le Croquant,' as studies of the life of his country, are among his most successful achievements. The latter was issued some eight years ago.

THE ITALIAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY has extended the scope of its official "bulletino," and its newest issue takes the form of a periodical with the title of *Il Libro e la Stampa*. It makes an excellent start, and its articles ought to ensure it a wide circulation among those who have to do with books.

THE Italian poet Luigi Conforti, who died at Naples last week, was a native of Turin, where he was born in 1854, the son of a famous lawyer. He published a number of volumes of poetry, the most popular of which was 'Pompei' (1886). He also wrote critical essays, one of his earliest works in this respect being 'Della Critica sui Minori Scrittori italiani' (1875). He was for many years attached to the National Museum at Naples, and wrote an account of it, of which there are French and English versions.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR has bought the villa on a small island close to Corfu which was celebrated for the shrine raised by its former owner the Empress Elizabeth of Austria to the memory of Heine. The result is that the poet will no longer be worshipped, and pilgrimages to the Achilleion will cease. Heine has been unlucky in the matter of recognition: then he was guilty of all sorts of crimes; he was a free-thinker; and he once signed himself "Heine, Prussien libéré."

THE death in his eighty-sixth year is announced from Berlin of the popular novelist Robert Schweichel, the author of 'Der Bildschnitzer von Achensee,' 'Der Wunderdoktor,' and 'Heimatlos.' He was a warm adherent of the revolutionary party of 1848, and remained faithful to his political ideals.

THE only recent Parliamentary Paper likely to be of interest to our readers is the Report of the Governors of Wellington College for 1906, with Accounts (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY.

Ornithological and other Oddities. By Frank Finn. (John Lane).—If, as Mr. Finn suggests, "the man in the street" has a greater appreciation of natural history than he is generally credited with, and is not already familiar with the *réchauffé* here served up, that omnivorous type of reader will doubtless find it appetizing enough. In two respects he would appear to have been wisely catered for. In the first place, few of the separate sketches, touching as they do merely the fringe of the subject under discussion, run any risk of exhausting either it or the reader. Secondly, being drawn mainly from the aviculturist's point of view rather than from that of the field naturalist, they should appeal specially to frequenters of zoological gardens and museums. The opening chapter on sexual selection is rendered interesting by simple practical experiments conducted by the author, and sensible suggestions are made for further tests. In discussing the introduction of foreign birds into England, Mr. Finn alludes to the mischief done by "that mighty hunter Ass-with-a-gun," but he takes no account of the reasonable objections of another school of scientific observers to what they regard as mistaken zeal.

The most original chapter is that dealing with the feasibility of establishing "osprey" farms as a lucrative and legitimate pursuit, replacing the heartless barbarity at present practised to supply the millinery trade. An excellent case is made out for a little speculation in this direction, but the fickleness of fashion, hitherto stubborn over this point, would probably assert itself to wreck such a venture. In another place Herodotus is brought up to date, and it is amusingly demonstrated that if the historian really drew upon his imagination for his natural history, his reputation has been in many cases vindicated by the results of our own tardy researches. A particularly interesting account is given of two feathered stowaways who came under Mr. Finn's personal observation; these were a grey shrike and an Indian crow, the latter accomplishing a marvellous feat as a traveller contrary to all the precedents of his race.

In some brief notes on London birds the green woodpecker is spoken of as having been a distinguished visitor to St. James's Park in 1904, and it may be mentioned that recently we heard that a bird of this species had appeared in Kew Gardens.

We are in agreement with Mr. Finn when he says that

"species, like nations, have their own particular moral nature, subject similarly to individual exceptions; and nothing brings this out more strongly than observations on birds when under the influence of love."

Again he writes:—

"In no aspect are birds so charming and entertaining as in their love affairs, for no creatures are so full of tender sentiment, and none display the said sentiment so gracefully, whether the display be a musical or spectacular one."

Probably at one time or another every naturalist has intruded upon some such tender passage in bird-life as has been nowhere depicted in black and white; the secret of some unsuspected trait is surprised in a moment; it is only strange that, with all our books on the subject, so few of these fascinating incidents find their way into print. The fact is that such discoveries are, after all, not often made,

and thus writers draw again and again upon a few of what we may call the stock examples. Among these the courtship of the robin, the most familiar of all our birds, has not hitherto been reckoned. Writing from memory, we fancy that the striking illustration here given—or one remarkably similar to it—appeared a few years ago in *The Ibis*, and was "drawn from details supplied by" Mr. Ogilvie Grant. It is certain that but a small percentage of ornithologists have been privileged to witness this particular scene. Our own experience does not corroborate the comment of Mr. Finn that "it is only when breeding that even the two sexes of the robin associate." We have often found a pair remain in some garden in the closest daily companionship through all the autumn and winter. Miss Austen's drawing of the courtship of herring-gulls is as good as anything we have seen of the sort, and wonderfully true to life. 'How Birds Fight' is an interesting chapter. The present reviewer has watched a tug-of-war between two male herring-gulls, with bills deliberately interlocked, when the contest lasted for more than twenty minutes, and the female at intervals shrieked encouragement into the ears of the combatants, until one retired worsted from the struggle, and the other confidently claimed the fruits of victory. Similar proceedings seem to characterize colonies of gannets, and probably various other species.

Animal Artisans. By C. J. Cornish. (Longmans).—The untimely death of Mr. Cornish in the midst of a career of usefulness was lamented a year ago by all acquainted with his work in natural history; and this volume renews the regret. It has been put together by his widow, mainly from papers in *The Spectator* and *Country Life*, and it has a coherence and a uniformity which justify the title. For the papers deal essentially with the adaptation of animals to material devices of utility to themselves. Thus the author treats of the masonry of birds, of the road-making instinct, of migration, of gardening operations, of the sense of direction, of fascination, and of many other unexplained and mysterious properties of the inferior mortals. Mr. Cornish was above all a very patient and accurate observer. He thought no pains wasted in securing data for his deductions. Thus he would watch crossbills at work in Parkhurst Forest for a whole day, and so add to our knowledge. Many are the interesting facts which he has collected in these articles. The goose he considers, contrary to popular fable, to be the wisest bird in Europe, displaying its sense, for instance, in its methodical habit of march. One recalls in this connexion the story of the Prince Regent and George Hanger, and the race between the geese and the turkeys, resulting in the ignominious defeat of the latter—and the Prince. Mr. Cornish thinks that rain is the "main climatic enemy of animals," and explains the comparative scarcity of animals in Ireland and the west of Scotland by that theory. On the vexed subject of instinct as against reason Mr. Cornish is not dogmatic. He seems disposed to refer some of the actions of animals to reason, and speaks of "the fictitious appearance of mechanism." He instances a cigarette factory, and remarks that, "if seen through a diminishing-glass reducing them to the size of white ants," hands engaged in such manufacturing work would appear automatic. But we take it that the riddle is a physiological and anatomical one. So far as organic life is concerned, a definite nervous organization is proportionate to intelligence. The ultimate appeal as to reason must lie in the

organic foundation. It is thus impossible to say where exactly instinct leaves off, just as it is impossible to say where consciousness begins; but one may safely predicate of certain phenomena that they are instinctive. In fact, they are functional performances, and not conscious acts.

To the volume, which will be gratefully welcomed by all admirers of its author, Mrs. Cornish adds by way of preface a tender biography. It is to be hoped that she will fulfil her promise of following it up with other collected papers from the same pen. The single defect of the book is the absence of an index.

Nature round the House. By Patten Wilson. (Longmans & Co.)—There is always room and welcome for new nature books, especially for those of interest to the young; but Mr. Patten Wilson's rather heterogeneous collection of discourses on natural history for the nursery is a little disappointing. A good deal of the matter is sufficiently useful, but the manner is unfortunate, the style being a species of blend after the fashion of Calverley's 'Schoolmaster, Abroad with his Son,' and a child's first reading book, while the correct Latin names of order and family appear with an almost startling effect of incongruity. The book contains short studies of more or less familiar birds, beasts, and insects, written in a vein of ponderous playfulness, and apparently designed for infants of extremely tender years. Several old nursery rhymes are included, which look odd beside the author's sprinklings of erudition; and the main impression produced is that these essays might have been suitably written, to serve a double purpose, in words of one or two syllables. In his conclusion the author remarks:—

"Now, my dear kiddies, I have finished my little book, but before I say 'Good-bye!' I must tell you how sorry I am that I have not written more.....Some day I may write to you of creatures of other parts of the Big World. I am not quite sure yet, but I will see. Read again the little preface at the beginning of this book."

Should Mr. Patten Wilson have occasion to revise his work for a new edition, it might be worth while to correct the statement that young robins, when they have shed their first feathers, "look exactly like father or mother, so like, in fact, that you do not know which is father, mother, son or daughter." As a matter of fact, "Mr. Robin," as the author calls him, is always easily distinguishable from his mate. Many of the illustrations, notably those which portray birds, show much charm and insight; the drawing of a young thrush is particularly delightful.

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—April 30.—Sir Charles Lyall, V.P., in the chair.—Major Gurdon read a paper entitled 'The Khasis and the Austro Theory.' In the course of his introductory remarks Major Gurdon illustrated, by means of lantern-slides, some of the customs of the Khasis, who are a hill people of North-Eastern India. He then proceeded to dwell upon certain points of ethnic affinity between some of the tribes which inhabit what Pater Schmidt has named the "Austro-Asiatic" linguistic tract, said by him to be a small portion only of an immense area which extends "from the Panjab in the East to Easter Island, off the coast of South America, in the West; from the Himalaya in the North to New Zealand in the South." Major Gurdon, whilst admitting that there are certain points of ethnic cohesion between the above-mentioned tribes, calls for more light before definite conclusions as to community of origin are made, and more especially with regard to the statement that the focus of the Austro dispersion was situated in the extreme West of the language-

field. He suggested anthropometrical measurements, to be carried out on a definite and scientific plan, and that the ethnographic survey be continued amongst certain of the more important hill tribes of Eastern Bengal and Assam.—A discussion followed, in which Sir Charles Lyall, Mr. J. D. Anderson, and Dr. Grierson took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 23 (St. George's Day).—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Messrs. L. Weaver and W. Paley Baildon were nominated scrutators of the ballot.—The President delivered his annual address, passing under review the chief archaeological operations and discoveries at home and abroad during the past year, and containing the usual notices of deceased Fellows. It was unanimously resolved that the President be thanked for his address and be requested to allow it to be printed.—The following were declared duly elected President, Council, and officers for the ensuing year: *President*, Lord Avebury; *Vice-Presidents*, Sir E. M. Thompson, Viscount Dillon, and Sir Edward Brabrook; *Treasurer*, Mr. Philip Norman; *Director*, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price; *Secretary*, Mr. C. H. Read; *Other Members of Council*, Messrs. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, Ernest Crofts, W. Dale, W. J. Hardy, F. Haverfield, and Arthur G. Hill, Sir Richard Holmes, Mr. A. H. Lyell, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Croft Lyons, Dr. Henry Owen, Messrs. H. Plowman, C. R. Peers, and H. R. Tedder, and Sir A. Prevost.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 23.—Dr. J. Rose Bradford, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie in March.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward exhibited an antler of a red deer which had become malformed and enlarged by disease. The specimen was obtained by Mr. T. Sheppard from a prehistoric peat-deposit at Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited a model of the African elephant Jumbo, formerly living in the Society's menagerie, made by Mr. W. Prehn, and presented to the Society by his widow.—Mr. R. Lydekker read a paper on the ears of the African elephant as a race character, to illustrate which a large number of photographs and several specimens were exhibited.—Mr. H. E. Dresser communicated a paper by M. S. A. Buturlin containing descriptions of three new species and five new subspecies of Siberian birds.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a list of small mammals which had been obtained in the islands of Saghalien and Hokkaido by Mr. M. P. Anderson, for the Duke of Bedford's exploration of Eastern Asia. Fourteen species were recorded from Saghalien, and thirteen from Hokkaido. The faunas of the two islands proved to be very similar.—A list of the cold-blooded vertebrates of Saghalien, by Mr. G. A. Boulenger was also read.—Mr. H. Scherren read some notes on hybrid bears.—Mr. F. E. Beddard contributed a paper on some new species of earthworms of the family Eudrilidae, belonging to the genera *Polytoretus*, *Neumaniella*, and *Eminoscolex* from Mount Ruwenzori.—A communication from Mr. C. J. With contained an account of the South American pseudo-scorpions of the family Cheliferidae in the collections of the British and Copenhagen Museums.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 30.—*Annual Meeting.*—The following were elected officers:—*President*, Sir William Matthews; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. W. R. Galbraith, Sir E. Leader Williams, Mr. J. C. Inglis, and Mr. G. H. Hill; *Other Members of Council*, Mr. J. A. F. Aspinall (Liverpool), Mr. J. Benton (India), Mr. B. H. Blyth (Edinburgh), Mr. C. E. A. Breton, Mr. R. Elliott-Cooper, Col. R. E. B. Crompton, Mr. J. Davis (Sydney), Dr. G. F. Deacon, Dr. F. Elgar, Mr. M. Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. A. Hadfield (Sheffield), Dr. C. A. Harrison (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. J. Hobson (Montreal), Mr. W. Hunter, Mr. G. R. Jebb (Birmingham), Mr. J. H. Johns (Johannesburg), Sir W. T. Lewis (Aberdare), Sir G. T. Livesey, Mr. A. G. Lyster (Liverpool), Mr. A. Ross, Mr. J. H. Ryan (Dublin), Mr. A. Siemens, Mr. J. Strain (Glasgow), Prof. W. C. Unwin, Mr. W. B. Worthington (Derby), and Mr. A. F. Yarrow.—The Council have made the following awards for papers read and discussed before the Institution during the past session: a Telford Gold Medal to Mr. Dugald Clerk; a Watt Gold Medal to Mr. J. T. Milton; a George Stephenson Gold Medal to

Mr. G. A. Hobson; Telford Premiums to Messrs. C. F. Jenkin, W. A. P. Tait (Edinburgh), A. P. Trotter, and M. Kellow (Penrhynendreaeth).

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 1.—*Annual Meeting.*—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for 1906, testifying to the continued prosperity of the Institution was read and adopted; and the report on the Davy Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution was also read.—The Chairman announced that the Actonian Prize of one hundred guineas had been awarded to Madame Curie, as the author of the essay 'Recherches sur les Substances radio-actives.'—The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: *President*, The Duke of Northumberland; *Treasurer*, Sir J. Crichton-Browne; *Secretary*, Sir W. Crookes; *Managers*, Lord Alverstone, Earl Cathcart, Sir Benjamin Baker, Mr. W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, Dr. D. W. C. Hood, Mr. G. Matthey, Lord Lister, Mr. F. Elgar, Sir A. Noble, Mr. H. F. Makins, Sir W. H. Perkin, Mr. T. E. Thorpe, Sir W. H. White, Mr. A. Siemens, and Sir James Stirling; *Visitors*, Mr. A. N. Butt, Mr. Dugald Clerk, Mr. W. A. Frost, Sir John Craggs, Mr. G. F. Deacon, Mr. R. K. Gray, Mr. E. Dent, Major E. H. Hills, Mr. C. E. Groves, Sir J. Jackson, Mr. F. G. Henriques, Mr. E. Kraftmeier, Mr. F. Lys Smith, Mr. J. Swinburne, and Mr. A. F. Yarrow.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 6.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Morrell, Dr. O. Oberländer, and Mr. F. L. Pattison were elected Members.—It was announced that the President had nominated the following Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: Lord Alverstone, Sir Benjamin Baker, Dr. D. W. C. Hood, Sir Andrew Noble, Mr. Alexander Siemens, Sir James Stirling, Sir James Crichton-Browne (Treasurer), and Sir William Crookes (Honorary Secretary).

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—May 6.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Waterworks Constructions in America,' by Mr. E. R. Matthews.

PHYSICAL.—April 26.—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'Electrical Conduction produced by heating Salts' was read by Mr. A. E. Garrett.—Mr. W. B. Croft exhibited some solenoids which will move under the action of the earth's magnetic field.—Mr. W. S. Tucker read a paper on 'The Influence of pressure upon Convection Currents, and a Criticism of J. Stark's Relation between Cathode Fall of Potential and Temperature.'—Mr. J. A. Tomkins exhibited a simple apparatus for mechanically illustrating the tangent and sine laws.

HELLENIC.—April 30.—Mr. G. F. Hill in the chair.—Prof. Ridgeway read a paper on 'The True Scene of the Second Act of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus,' of which the following is a summary. His object was to inquire whether the true scene of the second act was really the Erechtheum on the Acropolis, or whether we ought not rather to look for another site. It would be said, What more appropriate spot than on the Acropolis and at the most famous shrine of Athens in the "strong house of Erechtheus"? But the action required a shrine which contained an ancient *bretas*, at which manslaughterers took sanctuary, and moreover a *bretas* called by the name of Pallas, not of Athena; for the Pythian priestess speaks of Pallas; Apollo bids Orestes take refuge with Pallas, and it is Pallas who will see that he has a fair trial; and the Eumenides on their departure address the goddess as Pallas, though Orestes twice, and the Chorus twice, speak of Athena. Now there is no evidence that there was any such *bretas* in the Erechtheum or on the Acropolis, or that such *bretas* ever conferred sanctuary; whilst there is the strongest evidence that the goddess of the Erechtheum was only known as Athena, or the Polias, or Athena Polias, never as Pallas. It is still more strange that, not one of the four famous courts for the trial of homicide was situated at the Erechtheum or on the Acropolis, though in the Prytaneum, on the northern slope, were tried weapons which had shed the blood of men or oxen. It seems incredible that Æschylus should not have placed the trial at

one of the four places where from of old manslaughterers were tried, for the Attic audience would have been very censorious if he had placed the trial at a spot where there was neither sanctuary nor law court. There were five courts for bloodshed: (1) the Areopagus, on the hill west of the Acropolis, where were tried those accused of wilful murder, poisoning, and arson; (2) the *τὸ ἐνὶ Πιπλάδι*, south-east of the Acropolis, outside the walls, where were tried those guilty of involuntary homicide (*τοῖς ἀκουσίως ἀποκτεινῶσι*); (3) the Delphinium, a shrine of the Delphian Apollo, where those who pleaded justification (for instance, for having slain an adulterer, &c.) were tried; (4) the court at Phreattys, on a tongue of land at Zea, where a man who during his period of exile was said to have shed blood was tried, docked in a boat off the shore, the judges seated on the land; (5) the Prytaneum, already mentioned. It is obvious that the last two cannot have been the scene of the trial in the play. The Areopagus will not do, for there is not a jot of evidence for the existence of any ancient image there called either Pallas or Athena, Pausanias mentioning only an Athena Promachos; nor is there the slightest evidence that there was ever an asylum there. Again, the Delphinium will not do, for it certainly did not contain a *bretas* of Athena, but rather an image of Apollo; moreover, its name shows that it was not an immemorial cult-spot, since it was in honour of the Delphian god, who first urged in Athens the plea that deliberate homicide could be justified. Only the court of the Palladium remains. Here there was a most ancient *zoanon* or *bretas*. This *bretas* was an asylum, for each year the image was taken down to Phalerum to the sea, doubtless to be washed in order to rid it of the pollution of the manslaughterers who in the course of the year had embraced it, as Orestes is supposed to have done (cf. Eur., 'Iph. Taur.', 1169). The only name ever applied to this image was Pallas or Palladium. Some said that it was the Palladium from Troy; others that Athena, after slaying her playmate Pallas, in atonement set up an image of her. Finally, there was the court for trying involuntary homicide in classical times. (1) The plea urged for Orestes is that he slew his mother on compulsion by Apollo, and Apollo bears this out. (2) Apollo urges justification. It may be said that justification trials were held at the Delphinium, not at the Palladium in classical times; but it has just been shown that the Delphinium is a later court, as its name implies, and it derived its title from the story that Apollo in the trial of Orestes had urged that certain kinds of homicide could be justified. There is no evidence that the Delphinium was ever an asylum. Hence we are led to conclude that in early days, when the first step was taken towards mitigating the dread doctrine *δράσαντι παῖσι*, those who could plead that they had shed blood either by mistake or justifiably took refuge at the Palladium. The trial of Orestes is represented by Æschylus as the first for murder; the court which tries him is called a *θεσμός*, a term always applied to immemorial institutions. The judges here, at the Delphinium, Phreattys, and Prytaneum, and in early times on the Areopagus, were the Ephets, the Court of the 51—50 Ephets and the King Archon. This court probably was the survival of the ancient king and the Gerousia, the only tribunal in a primitive community. All the conditions required for the scene of Act II. are now fulfilled: (1) an ancient image, (2) called Pallas, (3) used as an asylum, (4) with a court attached for the trial of involuntary bloodshed, and probably in early times for justifiable bloodshed also. But not one of these conditions is fulfilled by the Erechtheum. It may be urged that, though Orestes certainly took sanctuary at the Palladium, nevertheless he was tried on the Areopagus; but this involves the insuperable difficulty that the man who had taken asylum would be carried from that spot right away to another place, all the while being exposed to the attacks of the avenger of blood. The essence of such ancient asylums was that the case must be decided where the man was in sanctuary. If Orestes took refuge at the Palladium, he must have been tried at that court. Moreover he would be out of place in the Areopagus, which tried cases of wilful murder only.—The paper was briefly discussed by the Chairman and Prof. W. C. F. Anderson, the latter expressing considerable doubt as to the proposed removal of the final scene of the play from the Areopagus.

CHALLENGER.—May 3.—Mr. L. W. Byrne in the chair.—Mr. Byrne exhibited and made remarks upon rare deep-water fish of the North-East Atlantic, obtained from various sources.—Dr. Fowler exhibited a new horizontal closing tow-net which he had designed for use at different depths down to about 100 fathoms, pointing out that recent work had shown the necessity for a more precise knowledge of the depth at which an organism was captured in the upper zones than was furnished by the ordinary method of open tow-nets of the common surface pattern. The frame had been designed to carry the same silk nets as are in general use at the surface, in order that it may be possible to compare the actual numbers of a species present in hauls of the same duration at the same rate, but from different depths. Dr. Fowler also exhibited a new "constant resistance" net, designed to avoid damage to delicate organisms collected for morphological or embryological study; it is so arranged that the area of the mouth automatically diminishes in proportion as the resistance (pace) increases.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MOS.** Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906,' Mr. M. L. Gwyer.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'An Expedition from the Niger to the Nile,' Lieut. Boyd Alexander.
TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'Alfred Stevens, the English Sculptor and Painter,' Lecture I., Mr. D. S. MacColl.
— Statistical, 8.
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'Some Phases of Canada's Development,' Mr. W. L. Griffith.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Exhibition of Australian Specimens and Photographs recently received from Dr. Ramsey Smith of Adelaide.'
WED. Meteorological, 4.30.—'The Standard Rain-Gauge, with Notes on other Forms,' Mr. H. R. Mill; 'On a Method and Apparatus for measuring Fog Densities,' Mr. J. W. Lovibond; 'Note on a Balloon struck by Lightning,' Col. J. E. Capper; 'Account of a Remarkable Excavation made by Lightning in Post-Earth,' Messrs. J. Nevill and A. S. Herschel.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'Homeric Folk-lore,' Mrs. W. Crooke.
— Geological, 8.—'The Origin of certain Cañon-like Valleys associated with Lake-like Areas of Depression,' Mr. F. W. Harmer.
— Microscopical, 8.—'Diffraction Rings due to Circular Aperture,' Prof. A. W. Porter and Mr. P. F. Everitt; 'An Improved Vertical Illuminator,' Mr. E. M. Nelson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Tryptosomiasis, or Sleeping Sickness,' Mr. H. W. G. Macleod.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Spectroscopic Phenomena in Stars: II. Motion,' Mr. H. P. Newall.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Present State of Direct-Current Design as Influenced by Interpoles,' Messrs. F. H. Page and Fielder J. Hiss.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Relation between the Crystalline Form and the Chemical Constitution of Simple Inorganic Substances,' Messrs. W. Barlow and W. J. Pope; 'Experimental Investigation into the Process of Dyeing,' Mr. J. Hubner; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'On a Ruined Monastery in the Kara Dagh Mountains of Lyconia,' Dr. E. Freshfield.
FRI. Royal Institution, 8.—'Sketches in the Lakes of Scotland,' Prof. G. Chrystal and Mr. E. M. Wedderburn.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Limits of the Dramatic Art,' Lecture I., Mr. A. Bourschier.

Science Gossip.

THE death in his seventieth year is announced from Vienna of the distinguished Professor Albert Mosetig, the author of several valuable medical works, among them 'Handbuch der chirurgischen Technik,' 'Erste Hilfe bei plötzlichen Unglücksfällen,' and 'Anatomie und Physiologie des menschlichen Körpers.' He was accidentally drowned in the Danube.

CONSIDERABLE attention has recently been paid to the question of the development of forestry in Ireland, and many speeches have been made and articles written advocating the planting of waste lands and the cultivation of timber. The Department of Agriculture, whose Forestry School at Avondale, Wicklow, is the first serious attempt at the training of practical foresters in Ireland, has arranged a series of lectures to be given at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, during the summer months. The lectures are specially designed to educate landowners, and others interested in the production of timber, in the best methods of preserving and extending Irish woodlands.

THE rainfall at Greenwich during April amounted to 3.14 inches, which is double the average for that month, and has been exceeded only four times in the past sixty-seven years. The last occasion was in 1878, when the fall was 4.31 inches, the greatest ever recorded in April.

COMET *b*, 1907, was observed at Washington and at the Lick Observatory, and (photographically) by Mr. Metcalf at Taunton Mass., on the 17th ult.; also on the same day at Arcetri by Prof. Abetti, who describes it as a very small and ill-defined white spot of extreme faintness. Prof. Berberich calls attention to the great similarity of its orbit to that of the comet of 1742, which was visible to the naked eye in the southern hemisphere during February, but was not seen in Europe until March. The bodies may possibly be identical, with a period of about 165 years.

PROF. LOWELL discovered photographically three more small planets at Flagstaff on the 7th ult., and one on the 9th.

THE death is announced of Prof. J. K. Rees, late Director of the Columbia College Observatory, New York.

THE third meeting of the International Solar Union will be held at Meudon, Seine-et-Oise, in the week beginning on the 20th inst.

DR. DOBERCK is retiring from the directorship of the Hong Kong Observatory, which he has occupied since 1883, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Figg.

A USEFUL catalogue of the approximate places of all stars in both hemispheres down to 6.5 magnitude, reduced to the epoch 1900, has recently been published under the editorship of Prof. L. Ambronn, of the Göttingen Observatory, the calculations having been made by Herren J. and R. Ambronn. The total number of stars amounts to 7,796, and a table gives the proper motions of 2,130, in which this motion is large, exceeding 0.004 in right ascension or 0.04 in declination.

PROF. HALE'S Report of the Mount Wilson Observatory for last year shows that every kind of solar research has been carried on with great vigour, the special object being to study the sun as a star and to compare the appearances presented with those of stellar phenomena. Mr. J. D. Hooker has furnished funds for providing the observatory with a mirror having an aperture of 100 inches; and a road is shortly to be constructed to the summit of the mountain on which the observatory is placed.

THE Sixty-First Annual Report of the Director (Prof. E. C. Pickering) of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College relates to the twelvemonth which ended on September 30th, 1906. It records, as in previous years, a large amount of work, chiefly photometric, which has been performed; disappointment is expressed at the lack of adequate financial support. Had this been forthcoming, much more could have been accomplished, particularly by the provision of more assistants for the study of the unique collection of astronomical photographs. Funds are also needed for a fire-proof building for the library, and for the publication of a large amount of material now ready for printing. The Arequipa station has remained under the charge of Mr. R. H. Frost. During the year to which the Report relates, 325 photographs were taken with the 13-inch Boyden telescope, and 227 with the 8-inch Bache telescope; whilst the amount of visual work has been larger than usual. The Bruce photographic telescope is now proving the most valuable instrument belonging to the observatory: 638 photographs were taken with it, of which 139 are spectrum plates, and 146 charts having exposure of at least one hour. The Blue Hill meteorological observatory,

which is superintended by Mr. Rotch, and has now been carried on for twenty-one years, furnishes valuable material for the investigation of the relations between meteorology and solar phenomena. The variable stars of long period have been kept well under observation, especially those of the ninth magnitude or brighter, and those which have a range of three magnitudes or more.

FINE ARTS

The Shores of the Adriatic: The Italian Side. By F. Hamilton Jackson. (John Murray.)

No lover of architecture will open this book without feeling moved to repair, with all speed, any past neglect of the treasures which lie, to a large extent unvisited, on the Italian shore of the Adriatic. Mr. Jackson has—we think, wisely—excluded Venice from his itinerary. With this exception, the record of his "architectural and archaeological pilgrimage" includes every place of interest on the coast which stretches from Lecce to Caorle, and is admirably fitted to attract fresh pilgrims to the shrines which he describes. Few, even among travellers well acquainted with Central and South-Western Italy, are those who have pushed their researches far among the towns of the eastern seaboard. Bari and Trani are familiar names; but how many people know anything of Lucera, the Saracen city, or Barletta, with its memories of Byzantine and Norman dominion, its association in turn with Bohemond and Tancred, with Frederick II., Manfred, and Couradin? Nor are the architectural glories of this region much better appreciated; yet—not to speak of the two great churches at Bari—the Abbey of Pomposa, the sea-washed Cathedral of Molfetta, Siponto with its curious double church (recalling San Clemente at Rome by its structure, and suggesting a history on the lines of St. Seurin at Bordeaux), and such a building as San Sabino at Canosa offer, or should offer, peculiar attractions to the student of art. Apart from their value as examples of Romanesque and Lombard work, these structures, and a host of others like them, have unique specimens to show of the art of the Byzantine-trained Italian craftsman, who carried the Byzantine tradition down into later ages, much as his fellow-craftsman in Spain continued the tradition of the Moor. Here, too, may best be studied the effects of French influence on the art of Italy.

The mixture of styles to be found in many of the buildings treated in this volume faithfully reflects the character of the race which erected them. Gaul, Sabine, Greek, Lombard, Norman, Saracen, are only some among the elements which have gone to the making of a people whose modern representatives Mr. Jackson found, almost without exception, honest and friendly. An unspoilt, they are at the same time a backward population. Between Lecce and Maglie, where Greek is still the spoken language of the country—

side, customs and superstitions are of a primitive character.

Our author is, as might be expected, at his best in dealing with the architectural division of his subject. His historical disquisitions, copious and generally correct though they are—we may remark, in passing, that L. Verus was not, except by legal fiction, the "brother" of M. Aurelius—seem scarcely a labour of love. Places evidently engage his attention more than persons. People like Nicholas IV. and Sigismond Malatesta get perfunctory notice; only in the case of the great Theodoric does Mr. Jackson permit himself to enter into details. His descriptions of buildings, on the other hand, are as full as they are vivid. Painting and sculpture interest him less than architecture; and he is not at much pains to decipher symbols, or discuss the correctness of attributions. The curt account of a mosaic in the mausoleum of Galla Placidia at Ravenna as "a figure of Christ surrounded by His sheep" does not suggest the peculiar value of the work, which consists in the fact that the sheep are twelve in number and represent the Apostles; and a more critical consideration of the apse pavement at Bari might have discovered strong reasons against a possible Arab origin in the figures of animals lavishly introduced into the design. Again, the circumstance that San Giovanni at Brindisi "was once known as San Sepolero" has, in a district closely connected with the Crusades, a suggestiveness of which Mr. Jackson fails to take note, though doubtfully endorsing the theory of MM. Schultz and Bertaux, which would make the building a baptistery. To write of S. Leonardo as once belonging to "a German knightly order" is to be unnecessarily vague. S. Leonardo was, as is well known, a commandery of the Teutonic Order.

We find Mr. Jackson's condemnation of recent restorations at San Vitale (Ravenna) somewhat mild. These are, in our view, nothing less than disastrous. The chapter treating of Ravenna contains a curious slip, from which it would appear that the writer believes the remains of Dante to have been "given up" to Florence after their rediscovery during the last century.

If this volume has a few weak points—one of which is a very imperfect index—these are more than counterbalanced by many and solid merits. Indeed, the traveller—as distinguished from the tourist—could not find a better companion for his wanderings over Mr. Jackson's chosen ground, except for one drawback: the book is unprovided with a map—a serious omission in a work of this kind, and one that should be remedied in any future edition.

To the architectural drawings in line which serve as illustrations unqualified praise is due. We had marked for special commendation those of a balcony and of the cloisters at Brindisi, and others representing respectively the western façade of Trani Cathedral and the north door of S. Leonardo. But all are good.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Châteaux of Touraine. By M. H. Lansdale. Illustrated with Pictures by Jules Guérin. (Eveleigh Nash.)—In this volume—planned on more conventional lines than Miss Macdonell's work which we notice elsewhere to-day under books of travel—it is the pictures which will chiefly attract attention. Some of the coloured drawings by M. Jules Guérin are remarkably beautiful; that of the Renaissance buildings at Loches keeps, even in reproduction, a weird charm not often found in book illustrations. The work contains, in addition, a series of excellent photographs illustrative of the text. The latter is skilfully put together, and gives an accurate account of the castles in Touraine and the main events connected with them; but since this has already been done, in a far more lively and able fashion, in Mr. T. A. Cook's well-known book, the need for a new work on the same lines is not strikingly apparent. The only chapter in which the author breaks new ground is that on Luynes, which relates at some length the history of the descendants of Charles d'Albert.

The Cathedrals of Northern Spain. By Charles Rudy. (Werner Laurie.)—Mr. Rudy's theory that to the discovery of America must be ascribed the downfall of Spanish greatness is probably peculiar to himself; but, this suggestion apart, we have been unable to find in his volume the "original ideas" which he promises in an introductory chapter. The descriptions of the cathedrals of Northern Spain are conventional: at their best they never rise above the level of the guide-book, at their worst they sink to the catalogue. The critical passages are neither clear nor convincing, for in them the author is perpetually halting between two opinions. On one page he appears to hold the influence of the Gothic spirit upon Spanish architecture to have been wholly for evil; on another he declares that "the ogival introduction in Romanesque churches...improved the Romanesque appearance." We get paragraphs like the following:—

"The pointed arch—or series of arches—which crowns the portal, is timid in its structure, or, in other words, is but slightly pointed or not pointed at all."

Of the author's judgment it is enough to say that he chooses, as the typical monument of Moorish ascendancy in Toledo, not San Cristo de la Luz, but the thirteenth-century synagogue known as Santa Maria la Blanca. Some slips may be allowed in a work of this kind; but the misstatement that Valladolid was "the capital of all the Spains from the reign of Ferdinand and Isabel to that of Philip III." is too serious to be passed over. Those who look for an adequate history of the buildings treated will be disappointed. The historical facts given are few and imperfect. What—to take but two examples—are we to say of an account of the building of Burgos Cathedral which makes no mention of Bishop Maurice, and a summary of the ecclesiastical history of Avila which ignores the existence of St. Teresa?

Errors of language and interpretation abound. We find the English "see" repeatedly used for cathedral, as if it were the equivalent of the Spanish *seo*. "Castro," the common Spanish for a fortified camp, is explained to mean "a druid place of worship"; and "Compostela" (persistently misspelt) denied its natural derivation from Jacome Apostol in favour of the long-abandoned "field of stars." Mr. Rudy's method of dealing with the great legends of early Spanish history is in no better taste

than his patronizing reference to the "intelligence" of the late Mr. Street; and the attempts at wit with which he has seen fit to intersperse his anecdotes of heroes and martyrs are not inspiring.

The manner of the book does nothing to atone for defects in its matter. Mr. Rudy writes of "ogival marvels" and "Islam principles"; he says "the rosace is substituted by a three-lobed window" and "the origin...is ignored," when he means that the window was substituted for the rosace, and that the origin is unknown. Page after page of his work is disfigured by the excessive introduction of French words. We read of "a *criard* impression" and "an effect *rehassé*" by gilded columns.

The Escorial. By Albert F. Calvert. (John Lane.)—It is unfortunate that Mr. Calvert has not been at more pains to arrange his numerous illustrations in order of time or subject, for, though not wholly adequate, they are the chief merit of his book. The views of the garden of the Casita de Abajo and of the interior of the Escorial itself are satisfactory and characteristic; the photographs of pictures and tapestries are much less effective; while the reproductions of Alfonso's "Cantigas de Santa Maria" and other literary rarities are on so reduced a scale as to be virtually useless. Mr. Huntington has set the standard with his facsimiles of Spanish manuscripts and incunabula, and if this standard cannot be attained, reproductions had better be omitted. Mr. Calvert's text is compiled from Rotondo's work, but he has introduced a considerable number of errors which imply, we fear, insufficient knowledge of Spanish history and literature. A few examples must suffice. Don John of Austria was certainly not buried at the Escorial in 1572 (p. 13), for he died at Bruges six years later. Fernando did not concoct a plot with Godoy "with the object of betraying Spain to France" (p. 19); he wrote servile letters to Napoleon, begging protection against Godoy, who was intriguing to exclude him from the succession. Mendoza was not Philip II.'s "ambassador to Italy" (p. 58); he was ambassador at Rome (a very different matter) in Charles V.'s time, and returned to Spain the year before Philip came to the throne. Mr. Calvert comically confuses St. Jerome with the fighting bishop Jerónimo who led the Cid's troopers some six centuries later (p. 46).

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

We turn this week to those of the younger generation who are not merely knocking at the door, but have so far penetrated the circle as to have important work in decent positions at Burlington House. This feat is often achieved by the abrogation of all title to the qualities we think of as youthful, and stodgy imitation of the successful painter of the hour. In this case the more brilliant their endowments, the duller is seen to be their objective, and as the perfect type of such painting Mr. Craig's picture *The Maid* (No. 358) has almost an historical value. Here in its perfection is the Academy picture of our day, the well-executed task without any leaven of natural impulse or native charm. Mr. Craig reproduces the external aspect of one of Mr. Abbey's pictures with a completeness the more galling for his illustrious original because we feel that, had any other pattern of picture been fashionable, Mr. Craig would have been able to supply it with equal zest and completeness.

Mr. Cadogan Cowper's adherence to the same banner is more flattering, for his

taste for close piecemeal realization is evidently genuine, while he has dwelt on his task with loving care. His picture (280) setting forth "How the Devil, disguised as a vagrant troubadour, having been entertained by some charitable nuns, sang to them a song of love," is one of the best that have been painted by the present generation of "New Pre-Raphaelites." We have before lamented that the intense absorption these painters lavish upon the concrete thing represented should be devoted so largely to the representation of things not intrinsically very interesting—the studio properties, the carefully reconstructed costumes placed upon lay figures, the few things in fact that are in some sort exceptions to the law whereby, to the seeing eye, the tangible present is a living record of the past. This objection still holds with the present picture, if on slightly different grounds. We are by no means opposed to the painting of dramatic subjects, and Mr. Cowper's theme is good, while his presentation of it as taking place against a stained-glass window setting forth the terrors of hell is suitable and picturesque. It offers him moreover an opportunity for pitching the picture in a rich key of colour which makes even the rendering of prosaic bread and apples and table utensils a piling-up of gorgeous pomp. In this slow elaboration of rich detail Mr. Cowper delights, and he would do pictures of festal splendour with admirable zest. Here we have a subject, however, in which a gust of passion jostles mere brilliance of presentment out of existence. Should we have leisure to observe all this nicely studied detail at this dramatic moment, when into the jealously hidden spring of animal instinct that lurks forgotten in each cloistered woman flashes a momentary light that gilds it with divinity? Does it not demand technique more elastic than that of the Pre-Raphaelites to render the emotion of the song sweeping like a wave over the barriers of character, and melting the crowd into a homogeneous mass of mere humanity? It is not Mr. Cowper's fault that his technique is essentially unequal to drama on such a scale. Millais's "Blind Girl" marks the typical field for such a method of painting, which lends itself admirably to depicting the internal drama reflected in the individual face, but does not lend itself to the handling of a crowd as it were liquefied by a common emotion, sweeping hither and thither in eddies of surging form. The grouping of Mr. Cowper's picture hints that the painter was not unaware that here was the true method of handling the subject; but his method of painting imposed piecemeal characterization, and his work has in consequence something of the nature of a dramatic compilation. He registers amusing differences, instead of dwelling on the unity of the spiritual experience. The theatrical triviality of the nun holding up a crucifix strikes us as a mismanaged episode.

It is refreshing for once in a way to see an artist tackling a big composition, in the manner proper to such large enterprises, as does Mr. Charles Sims in his *Island Festival* (405). It is not his first attempt at a composition of many figures on a scale demanding decorative treatment, but hitherto he has handled such problems mainly with a view to a pleasant grouping of forms on canvas, a probable combination of figures in the group, and has trusted to his undeniable brilliance of execution in every part of the picture to save the situation. Here we see him in more architectonic mood, his whole picture based on the exploitation of the rhythm of abstract form. The average Englishman is some-

what impatient of this class of work, and prone to ask what it is all about—an impatience which marks a complete want of sympathy with the splendid possibilities of that art of free and spacious design for which the represented incident is but a pretext—the art of Rubens and Veronese and Tintoretto. Of this school Mr. Sims is entered as *alumnus*. His composition is based on very simple lines—on three great parallel movements across the picture, movements of a switch-back character, plunging downwards on the spectator's right; sweeping across the picture, and up again and out of the picture on his left in unbroken curve. In the foreground group this movement is violent and obvious, and the identical arrangement of the sky is obvious also. In the complicated group of figures in the middle distance, however, the same theme is repeated, but in so scattered a fashion as at first sight to give the beholder the impression of a mere chaotic jumble. We do not suggest that a closer confession in this department of the basic direction of the design was advisable. It is rather that the two planes do not trenchantly separate, the middle-distance figures looking rather like slightly smaller figures than figures further off from those in the foreground. You see them thus in chance combinations with the latter, instead of reading them as a separate motive, and the picture has a flyaway, flimsy appearance. We all know by what devices of change of lighting Rubens and Veronese usually underline the placing of a figure a step back or forward in their composition. Mr. Sims prefers to work in the open daylight throughout (without even that "passing cloud" by which Veronese scoffingly explained his wise artifice of occasionally throwing a passage into tone), and this demands, if his planes are to be clear and unmistakable, a delicacy of observation that he has not yet always at his disposal. He has, indeed, a clever fashion of rendering the details of a nude figure which he is a little apt to use at all distances, forgetting the indolence of the healthy eye, which refuses to change constantly its unit of size, and so sees in three figures observed together, but at different distances, forms in each case of slightly different character. The shockingly painted pillars to the left of the composition have at first sight an exaggerated importance, and seem to be a survival of some earlier sketch; and, while desirous of welcoming with no uncertain voice one who thus essays the architecture of space, we admit that he seems to have but a precarious hold on the principles of his new genre—to have always one eye on some safe landing-stage of clever naturalism, should his aeroplane suddenly fail him. We hope he will develop another time in more massive fashion a central scheme, which from the mere fact of its greater subtlety he will have the courage more openly to confess.

Just the simplicity and massiveness that Mr. Sims needs in his pictures belong to Mr. George Lambert. No one exhibiting at the Academy has more delight in the luxurious handling of a full body of paint. In pursuit of grateful simple sheets of colour to spread over his canvas he is tending more and more to place his groups all in one plane. He is thus driven to pad out the meagre structural basis of his pictures by odd devices for furnishing them with a semblance of variety of form. In his *Portrait Group* (171) he loops up the baby's dress to show its legs; he dresses his bigger boy in an improbable combination of overcoat and underclothing; and when all is done the thing has a certain fundamental monotony, a want of depth of form. We are sorry to

see a somewhat narrow pictorial ideal cramping the development of so able a man, for in other fields Mr. Lambert shows that his powers of design are by no means so narrow, so studio-bound, as they appear in his exhibition pictures. Mr. Lambert seems to spend some of his leisure in supplying sensational illustrations for popular magazines. These are necessarily of varying quality, but the best are extraordinarily good. A drawing in *The Pall Mall Magazine* a month or so back, representing a couple of workmen fallen among some scaffolding, appeared to us to reach perfection within the limits of work of the kind.

We are unable to notice in detail all the promising pictures in an exhibition of this size, which we gratefully recognize as rather better selected than some of its predecessors. We should welcome the more heartily the handsome colour Mr. Hornel offers us in *The Music of the Woods* (836) if we could have it without the perfunctory figure-drawing which is part of the recipe he has taken to repeating without, in each picture, more than unimportant variations. Miss Amy Sawyer (495, *Beatrice by the Bower*) has a picture of similar aim, in which the figure is much better done, but the masses of what should be jewel-like colour in the foreground lack the distinction and refreshment of Mr. Hornel's. Mr. George Henry shows a disquieting tendency to follow up Mr. Lavery's disastrous example of painting portraits and shirking the faces. All these are artists of the spacious wall-filling order, and we must leave for another occasion the pictures of more intimate charm. Somewhat halting between these two categories is the principal picture purchased this year for the Chantry Collection—Mr. Campbell Taylor's *The Rehearsal* (487). It recalls somewhat the late Charles Furse's efforts when the influence of Whistler was first upon him, and has the same rather chilly air of representing its author when wound up to his highest pitch of good intentions. Mr. Friedenson's landscape *Runswick Bay* (28), also purchased, is a more spontaneous and lighter production, if not so spontaneous as his smaller work *A September Morning* (352), which has a passage of crisp sparkling water on the left that is delightful. The third purchase, Mr. Simmonds's water-colour *The Seeds of Love* (966), is, like the others, not a brilliant choice, but, like them, is not disastrous. It is typical of the New Pre-Raphaelites, carefully wrought, but without great distinction of colour or invention.

A ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE.

IMMEDIATELY north of the modern road (four miles south of Cirencester) connecting the Fosseway with the village of Tarlton, and three-quarters of a mile before reaching the latter, the 6-inch O.S. map marks Hullesey Grove with its trees. Within the area thereof is printed, "Hullacide (Saxon Hamlet)." West of it stands Hullesey Barn. These are all situated upon the estate of Lord Biddulph.

Upon what evidence the remains cumbering this wood have been dubbed Saxon is not known to the writer; but the local archaeological society has hitherto accepted the attribution. The form borne by the name in D.S. is Hunlafesd (and Eilmar, or Aylmer, had it), which has a distinctive smack of Scandinavian about it, as far as Hunlaf is concerned, whose abode it must have been—perhaps in the tenth century while the Danes were at Cirencester. In the days of Henry II. it was held from the king by the Abbot of Romsey gelded for one hide

and a half, and free from Dane-geld. Rudder ('Hist. of Glos.') states that "a chapel is still standing there, but has lately been turned into a barn." This has, perhaps, been reconstructed since his date; but no trace of a chapel can, the writer thinks, be found in it above ground nowadays. The ground adjacent reveals long lines of former (field) walls, which will be duly searched.

At the wish of the owner and Mr. Christopher Bowly, J.P., of Cirencester, the writer visited the site, taking with him a workman to assist in the examination. We entered the wood immediately east of the barn and field, and the remains of small rectangular houses became at once apparent, the owner pointing out two of these which he had caused to be cleared (inside) some twelve years back. The first of these is typical of the rest. Its walls stand up to the height of 4 ft. 6 in. It consists of two large rooms enclosed by neatly laid dry walls, 2 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and connected by a small door, measuring 1 ft. 9 in. The larger room measures 34 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 2 in.; the smaller one, 33 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. 2 in. The latter has a south door (5 ft. in width), which at some period had been stopped with large stones. Among these I found undoubted Romano-British pottery. The floors evidence no signs of paving. The walls are well laid on a footing of larger stones. East of the centre in the larger room occurs a circular pit 6 ft. in diameter, with a rocky bottom at 4 ft. This also is constructed of dry-walling, and contained several portions of the rim of a Romano-British "olla." There was no sign of herring-bone work, nor of Saxon pottery, nor other remains of any later period. Close to this house were found, ten years back, two "ollæ" of light yellow ware decorated with incised horizontal zones of wave-pattern intersected by vertical lines, like some examples found last week. These are in the museum at Cirencester.

In order to make a still more satisfactory trial, another spot was then selected at the west side of the wood, at a place where a circular small mound suggested a kiln, and where the owner had found and removed two strata of burnt earth some years ago, but apparently without being rewarded for his pains, or going further. As the construction here stands on a level with the remains of several surrounding rectangular houses, one would expect it to be as ancient as these, or, if later, built out of them. The spade soon laid bare a rectangular platform measuring 8 ft. 10 in. by 8 ft. 10 in., containing a circular pit having a mouth 5 ft. in diameter, constructed of well-laid dry-walling. This being carefully cleared, its rocky bottom was reached at 6 ft. 6 in., and from the *débris* have been extracted remains of no fewer than 22 Romano-British pots of various sizes, most of them having bold, well-moulded lips, many of them green-glazed within, and some decorated with incised 5-line wave-pattern, both on the lip-face and in neat zones around the body or bowl. There is a remarkable absence of handles. The height of several of these must have exceeded a foot. With them have come to light one well-made stone whorl and some sheep-bones.

Not to presume too long upon your valuable space by more detail, let me only say further that I have superficially trenched two other house-interiors here, and both have yielded precisely similar pottery but no Saxon objects at all. Neither, it may be added, has there occurred any Samian or pseudo-Samian ware. The colours of the Hullesey pottery are yellow, red, and black; and all have bold undegenerated lips, which the writer is now engaged in profiling.

It is a satisfaction to be enabled to add that Lord Biddulph intends to clear the wood in the autumn, and to conduct a full investigation of the site. The evidence, so far as it goes, will, I venture to suggest, be admitted to refer the origin of this interesting site, not to Saxon days, but (with m re probability) to the fourth or fifth century A.D.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 4th inst. the following pictures, the property of Mr. Francis Baring: J. van Scorel, *Salvator Mundi*, 2,730*l*. The Madonna in Prayer; Head of a Lady; and a Lady with a Veil (three), 3,885*l*. R. P. Bonington, *A View on the Giudecca Canal, Venice, with boats*, 120*l*. C. Dietrich, *An Artist, seated with his wife, sketching*, 546*l*. Gainsborough, *A Woody Landscape, with peasants driving cattle*, 173*l*. F. Guardi, *A View of the Doge's Palace and the Piazzetta of St. Mark's, Venice, with numerous gondolas and figures*, 546*l*. The Dogana, Venice, with shipping, gondolas, and figures, 420*l*. Early Italian School, *A Wedding Ceremony, a procession of horsemen on the right*, 252*l*. J. van Kessel, *An Extensive Landscape, with cottages and a bleaching-ground, Haarlem seen in the distance*, 283*l*. Lawrence, Charles Baring Wall, Esq., of Norman Court, Salisbury, 190*l*. L. van Leyden, *The Holy Family*, 546*l*. H. Memling, *The Madonna, seated in a landscape, nurturing the Infant Saviour*, 231*l*. Romney, *Head of a Young Boy, with red coat and white collar*, 441*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. GEORGE SALTING has presented to the National Gallery his 'Madonna and Child' by Giovanni Francesco da Rimini. The picture has long been on loan to the Gallery, and now bears the official number 2118. It hangs in the south-east corner of the Umbrian Room. The picture of Lulli and his fellow-musicians at the French Court (No. 2081) by Hyacinthe Rigaud, which has recently been purchased by the National Gallery, was bought from the Marquise de Coulanges, Château de la Trinité, Coulanges, Lamarche, Vosges. It hangs in Room XVIII.

THE FINE-ART SOCIETY have acquired the copyright of Mr. Cadogan Cowper's picture which we notice at considerable length in our review of the Academy, and they will publish an engraving of it in the autumn.

THE June number of *L'Art et les Artistes*, which is edited by M. Armand Dayot, will be devoted to Chardin and Fragonard.

A LOAN exhibition of pictures by deceased artists will be opened at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Highgate, on June 8th in aid of the foundation of a working-men's institute. The pictures will be selected from the collections of residents at Highgate, and among those who have promised works are Lord Mansfield, Mr. Cory-Wright, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Arthur Sharp, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Pye-Smith, Mr. Gaskell, Mr. H. W. Birks, and Mr. Croal Thomson. The selection of the pictures is in the hands of Mr. Thomson, for many years editor of *The Art Journal*, and a member of the firm of Messrs. T. Agnew & Sons. Lord Mansfield has promised to lend Reynolds's famous portrait of his ancestor.

THE deaths of two well-known French artists were announced in Paris on Tuesday. Félix Régamey, who died at Nice at the age of sixty-three, was best known for his pictures of Oriental subjects, the result of visits to India, China, and Japan. The collection of forty of his works which figured at the Trocadéro at the great

Exhibition of 1878 is now to be found at the Musée Guimet. He illustrated several volumes, and contributed drawings to a number of illustrated journals. He also wrote some books, one of which, 'Japan in Art and Industry,' appeared in an English form in 1893.—Eugène Girardet, who died at the age of fifty-three, was also a painter of Oriental subjects. He was a member of the Société des Artistes Français, and is represented in this year's Salon.

THE death in his sixtieth year is reported from Berne of the distinguished Swiss sculptor Alfred Lanz. Among his best-known works are the monument to Pestalozzi at Yverdon, and to the Swiss politician Ruchonnet at Lausanne, while many of the public buildings in Switzerland are adorned by busts of his fellow-countrymen.

MR. WILLIAM BURTON read on Tuesday, April 30th, at the Society of Arts, an admirable paper on 'The History of Lustre Pottery on the Continent and in England.' The lecture will appear in the *Journal* of the Society of Arts. In naming Clément Massier, Mr. Burton stated that the forms of the Massier vases are "distinctly ugly." We should be inclined to criticize the general applicability of this statement; but the lecture as a whole was most valuable and interesting.

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS.

- SAT. (May 11).—Alpine Photographs, Alpine Club, 23, Savile Row.
—M. François Bruner's Paintings, Private View, Mount Street Galleries.
—Mr. D. Y. Cameron's Selected Etchings, Messrs. Connell's Galleries.
—Mr. P. Champion de Crespigny's Water-Colours, 'Ebb and Flow,' Dore Gallery.
—Mr. Walter Crane's Water-Colours of India and Ceylon, Messrs. Dowdeswell's Galleries.
—Essex Arts Club, Spring Exhibition, Essex Museum of Natural History, Romford Road, Stratford.
—Festive of Persia and the Near East, Burlington Fine-Arts Club.
—Mr. T. H. Liddell's Water-Colours and Paintings of Venice, Private View, Mount Street Galleries.
—Mr. Claude Spéro's Water-Colours, 'The Sunny South,' Mr. T. McLean's Galleries.
MON. Miss Fanny Patten's Paintings of Flowers, &c., Dore Gallery.
WED. Work of Living Spanish Artists, Press View, Mendoza Gallery.
WED. Little Masters of the English School: C. E. Holloway, Private View, Bailie Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Siegfried. Götterdämmerung. Bastien und Bastienne. Hänsel und Gretel. Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.*

'SIEGFRIED' was performed at Covent Garden on Friday in last week. Herr Kraus sang with skill and marked vigour; a certain roughness in his voice, which in the impassioned love strains at the close of the opera proved somewhat unsatisfactory, actually suited the forge songs and the exciting part which he plays throughout the first act. Herr Bechstein was a good Mime; yet now and again there was a tendency to exaggerate. The rôle, like that of Beckmesser in 'Die Meistersinger,' is excessively difficult: forcing, whether of word or gesture, however slight, tends towards caricature rather than to delineation of character. Madame Gulbranson in the third act proved herself a great artist, if not an ideal Brünnhilde. The "cave" music of the "Wanderer"—an unwelcome guest not only to Mime, but also to some of Wagner's greatest admirers—was ably sung by Mr. Whitehill.

The first cycle of the 'Ring' came to an end with 'Götterdämmerung' on Monday evening. Madame Kirkby Lunn as Wal-

traute displayed dramatic power. The beautiful singing of the Rhine Maidens (Mesdames Kirkby Lunn and Agnes Nicholls and Fräulein Fiebiger) deserves special mention. The orchestral playing on both evenings was again very fine; praise of Dr. Richter is now superfluous.

Mozart's operetta 'Bastien und Bastienne' was given, for the first time in England in German, on the third night of the season. Written when the prodigy of prodigies was only twelve, it contains delicate pastoral music for the lovers, and a dramatic air for the village magician. Fräulein Hempel and Herren Nietan and Zador were very good.—'Hänsel und Gretel,' which followed, was admirably interpreted. Fräulein Fiebiger and Fräulein Hempel impersonated the two children with notable vivacity. Herr Zador was the best representative of the father we have had in London. Mr. Percy Pitt conducted both works carefully.

Nicolai's 'Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor' was performed on Tuesday evening. This opera was given by the ill-fated German company which came to London at the beginning of the year. We need not refer again to the work, which, in spite of a fairly good performance, did not create any enthusiasm. Fräulein Hempel and Frau Tolli, as Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, sang well. Herr Knüpfer has a fine voice, but his impersonation of Falstaff was not over-amusing. The long intervals between the various scenes acted unfavourably on an opera which needs help in the way of briskness.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concert.

JEAN SIBELIUS, the Finnish composer, was to have conducted his new symphony, No. 3 in E flat, at the Philharmonic Concert last Thursday week, but for some reason not stated he was unable to come. This was a disappointment, but there was much to make up for it. Madame Sophie Menter, whose last visit to London occurred eleven years ago, was the pianist. In her early days her playing was remarkable for strength, brilliancy, and commanding technique. She was a favourite pupil of Liszt's, and his Concerto in E flat was one of her special show pieces. She selected it for the concert in question, and if she displayed less force and fire than formerly, there was more charm and poetry in her rendering of the music.

César Franck's Symphony in D minor took the place of the one promised by Sibelius, and it was admirably performed. With each fresh hearing the work grows in interest and importance; and to conduct it is evidently a labour of love to Dr. F. H. Cowen.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—M. Godowsky's Recital. M. GODOWSKY's pianoforte recital last Saturday afternoon deserves special mention. His programmes frequently contain pieces which enable him to show off his wonderful technique, including Etudes by Chopin arranged by him with marked skill, though with little reverence for the

composer. This time, with the exception of some *tours de force* at the end, his programme was a serious, even severe one. It opened with Beethoven's F minor Sonata, Op. 57. The reading was earnest and poetical; it was only a pity that in the first movement the pianist did not moderate his tone in some of the loud passages. He also played the twenty-four Preludes of Chopin, without any tampering with the text, and in such a romantic spirit that a deep impression was created. From a purely technical point of view there was no fault to find. The pianist's performance of the Brahms 'Paganini' variations was also fine, but, in spite of much that is beautiful, there are pages which offer little more than an opportunity for technical display.

QUEEN'S HALL.—M. Pachmann's Chopin Recital.

M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN previous to his departure for America gave a farewell recital on Wednesday afternoon, when the whole of the programme was devoted to Chopin. It included the familiar Sonata in B flat minor, the Barcarolle, Ballade in A flat, Scherzo in C sharp minor, and many smaller pieces. Most of the music was rendered in a manner which fully justified the opinion of those who regard M. Pachmann as the finest interpreter of Chopin. In a few pieces he indulged in gestures and comments somewhat disturbing to those who merely wished to enjoy the magnificent playing.

Musical Gossip.

MISS AUDREY RICHARDSON, a New Zealand violinist of fourteen, who has studied at the Guildhall School of Music with Mr. Johannes Wolff, made a successful début at the Æolian Hall last Monday afternoon. She has a good technique and a graceful style, and her intonation is seldom at fault. Of Max Bruch's Concerto in G minor and the Andante and Finale of Mendelssohn's Concerto she gave meritorious performances. Her remarkable executive facility was demonstrated in Wieniawski's 'Faust' Fantasia.

MISS MYRTLE ELVYN, who has studied with M. Godowsky, gave her first pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday. She has a fine command of the keyboard, and plays with true understanding and genuine feeling. As a rule, young artists do not grasp the true spirit of Chopin's music, yet it was in his Barcarolle and a minor Scherzo that Miss Elvyn appeared to best advantage. She played some clever and difficult variations of her own on an original theme.

THE final concert of a very successful season of the University of Dublin Choral Society was held in the Examination Hall, Trinity College, last week. The choral work performed was Handel's 'Alexander's Feast,' of which a spirited rendering was given by the members of the Society. The committee desire it to be known that it was impossible, by reason of the short interval, to postpone the concert as a mark of respect to the late Dr. Ingram, who was for many years an active supporter of the Society.

THE list of entries for the forthcoming Feis Ceoil, to be held in Dublin on the 20th inst. and following days, is now complete. Amongst the adjudicators in the competitions will be Mr. Oscar Beringer, Mr. Ivor Atkins, Mr. Hans Wessely, and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan. There are over forty entries for the choral competitions, which include classes for commercial and trade choirs and for Irish choral singing.

M. SAINT-SAËNS, in spite of advanced years, seems to be as active and industrious as ever. When recently at Berlin, he found time to visit the royal library, and examine the autograph score of Beethoven's Piano-forte Concerto in E flat. He discovered that a note in the first movement which has been frequently printed and played as a flat is clearly a C in the autograph. He considers it a copyist's fault "qui doit disparaître à tout jamais."

THE interesting programmes of the five concerts to be given by the Imperial Society of Russian Music at the Paris Opera on the 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, and 30th inst. are to be entirely devoted to Russian music. Glinka, Borodin, Balakireff, Tchaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Glazounoff, Taneieff, Liadoff, Scriabine, and Moussorgsky will be the composers represented. Four of the concerts will be conducted by Herr Arthur Nikisch, and one by M. Chevillard.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SEX.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MOS.	London Symphony Orchestra Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Mr. P. Schumacher's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Miss Aileen Raymond's Violin Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
	Mr. and Mrs. Mallinson's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Handel Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
	Miss Camilla Landi's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Nora Clench Quartet, 3, Clifford's Inn Hall.
	Miss Myrtle Elvyn's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Mr. Mark Hambourg's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Madame Sophie Menter's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
	Dr. Lulek's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Mr. Onizoff's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
	Miss Tilly Koenen's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Mr. Henry Birt's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Mr. A. Kaya's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Miss Vivien Chartres's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Miss E. Gippi's Song Recital, 3, Salle Erard.

DRAMA

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Struggle for a Free Stage in London. By Watson Nicholson. (Constable & Co.)—Rochester's well-known epigram said that during his reign Charles II. never did a wise action, and, outside the realm of politics, no more emphatic confirmation of a popular belief could be pointed to than the dramatic monopoly he created. Had he foreseen the incessant and internecine warfare which was to devastate the theatrical world, he might have hesitated before appending his signature to the patents granted in 1660 to Messrs. Killigrew and Davenant, enabling them to maintain Drury Lane and Covent Garden respectively, and perform legitimate drama therein, secure from all competition, except that created between themselves. The patents granted by the King were considered binding upon his successors, and were acknowledged as such by the various Governments of the day during a period of over a century and a half.

This monopoly, justly characterized as iniquitous, was subject from time to time to determined attacks, which seemed on occasions likely to be crowned with success; but the result, except during the last period of its existence, merely showed how strongly grounded were the patentees in their contention that they alone possessed the right to produce the legitimate drama in the metropolis, and so far from shaking the position taken up by them, each attempt

more firmly established the patent holders in their monopoly—a result mainly achieved by the consummate skill and adroitness of the champions of patent rights, of whom Garrick and Sheridan were the principal leaders.

An interesting commentary on the status of the actor in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is to be found in the fact that the patentees did not hesitate to put the Vagrancy Act in force against their would-be competitors whenever it suited their purpose. On one occasion in 1733 Thomas Harper, an actor, although a householder in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and a parliamentary voter for Westminster, was arraigned, convicted, and imprisoned for daring to act in a minor theatre which was opened in opposition to the great Patent houses.

One of the most determined attempts to upset the monopoly was that engineered by the comedian Palmer, who, while a member of Garrick's company at Drury Lane, conceived the idea of building and carrying on a theatre in opposition to the Patent houses, under a licence granted by the Constable of the Tower, in whose jurisdiction the locality of the theatre was fixed. Garrick, representing the patentees, strongly opposed the venture and set the law in motion, with disastrous results to Palmer, his company, and those people who were induced to place their money in the concern.

Another attempt, made by Fielding, was for a time successful; but his genius for satire, mostly directed against Horace Walpole, was the immediate cause of his failure. It led to the passing of the Licensing Act of 1737, which still further established the ascendancy of the two Patent houses.

The foregoing are samples of many attacks on the alleged rights of the major houses. The Lord Chamberlain was appealed to, and the aid of Parliament invoked again and again, without success; but in spite of discouragement in every direction, the opponents of the Patent houses never ceased from their efforts.

In connexion with the passing of the Licensing Act in 1737, Colley Cibber's comments in his 'Apology' show the attitude generally assumed by the holders of the theatrical monopoly:—

"And now we have seen the Consequence of what many people are apt to contend for, Variety of Playhouses! How was it possible that so many could honestly subsist, on what was fit to be seen? Their extraordinary Number, of course, reduced them to live upon the Gratification of such Hearers, as they knew would be best pleased with Publick Offence; and Publick Offence of what kind soever will always be a good reason for making laws to restrain it.....

"How could the same Stock of Plays, supply four theatres, which (without such additional entertainments, as a Nation of common sense ought to be ashamed of) could not support two? Satety must have been the natural consequence, of the same plays being twice as often repeated, as now they need be; and Satety puts an End to all Tastes, that the mind of man can delight in."

It was sound reasoning, but Cibber's conclusions were wrong as applied to the condition of the drama in those days, especially to the latter days of the monopoly; inasmuch as in theory the Patent houses received their privileges in order to conserve the drama and prevent abuse, but the trust which was reposed in the patentees was betrayed in the most flagrant manner, while the theatres themselves became the haunt of vice. That fault, more than any other, was the cause of the ultimate downfall of the Patent houses—an event which would have occurred years earlier but for the genius and finesse of Sheridan, who for thirty years

fought their battles in and out of Parliament, and postponed the inevitable surrender. Public opinion called for reform, and in 1843 Parliament intervened and passed the Theatre Regulation Bill; thenceforth the struggle ceased between Drury Lane and Covent Garden on the one hand, and the minor theatres on the other, and the right to produce drama passed into the hands of any one who was able and willing, subject to the regulation of the Lord Chamberlain.

This summary will convey some idea of the character and scope of Mr. Nicholson's work, which has evidently been produced with the most painstaking care. It is a plain, unvarnished narrative of fact, supplemented and corroborated by numerous references to the literary magazines and newspapers of the period. A record so satisfactory is a welcome addition to the libraries of all who are interested in the drama and its varying fortunes.

THE second part of Mr. A. S. Way's *Æschylus in English Verse: Prometheus Bound and The Suppliant Maidens* (Macmillan) strikes us as distinctly superior to the first. The 'Prometheus,' in particular, is a dignified version of that eminently impressive play, and will enable the reader to realize how a play which is almost wholly devoid of action might be thoroughly interesting on the stage. The unusual subject, the daring claim on the audience for sympathy with a rebel against their supreme Deity, the strange episode of Io, the doubt as to the final solution of the problem, might well have held the attention of the spectators in spite of the length of the speeches of the principal character. Mr. Way's version is faithful, and goes far even in the direction of reproducing the rhythm and cadences of the iambic verse; at the same time he has avoided the dangers of prosaic literalness, and his version, if not highly inspired, is dignified and readable. His translations of the choruses, too, gain by a more frequent adoption of an iambic metre, in place of the Swinburnian rhythms, which can be handled successfully by few except the master himself. 'The Suppliant Maidens' is perhaps a little less effective, and is rather more like a translation; but it is thoroughly readable, and affords a very fair idea of this primitive drama.

A sample of Mr. Way's blank verse may be given from Prometheus's description of the fate of Typhon:—

But Zeus's bolt unsleeping came on him,
Down-sweeping lightning, breathing breath of flame,
Which from his vaults high-sounding dashed him down;
For, pierced to the very heart, was he consumed
To ashes; thunder-blasted was his strength.
And now, a helpless bulk, stretched nervelessly
He lieth hard beside the strait sea-gorge,
As in a gin crushed under Etna's roots.
While, on the crest high-throned, the Fire-god smites
The red ore, whence hereafter shall burst forth
Rivers of fire, devouring with fierce jaws
Fair-fruited Sicily's tilth-lands softly swelled.
Such fury Typhon shall send seething up
In lightnings of red-hot fire-breathing surge,
Though by Zeus's levin unto ashes scorched.

As a specimen of lyrics a portion of the last chant of the daughters of Danaus may be quoted, in which Mr. Way manages the long lines with greater smoothness than is sometimes the case:—

Set forward, and raise the chant of praise to the Gods
Ever blessed who ward this town,
And to them which beside Erasinus abide, the Argive river
Of old renown.
O handmaid-train, take up the strain: be the City Pelasgion
Our praise's theme:
Let our lips no more in hymns adore the goithead of Nile's
Broad-flowing stream.

But the rivers we sing that to this land bring their still
Sweet draughts that have multiplied
Her offspring, and rolled o'er her deep soft mould the joy
Of fertility far and wide.
Chaste Artemis, stoop to behold our troop with compassion:
In wedlock-thraldom chained
By Cytherea's Queen may we ne'er be seen—by them that
Hate us be this prize gained.

The *τρίτον κύμα* awaits Mr. Way, the Oresteian trilogy. We hope he will take time to polish his version, and rise to the height of this great argument.

THE STRATFORD PERFORMANCES.

THE season at Stratford has been unusually successful. Full houses have been the rule, and many people have daily stood cheerfully for three hours to secure seats in pit or gallery.

'Richard II.' was produced last Saturday afternoon, the part of the King being performed, as usual, by Mr. Benson, and performed finely. The sympathies of the audience were encouraged by the unattractiveness of the Bolingbroke of Mr. Clarence Derwent. This was also felt in the banishment scene in relation to the hard fate of the Duke of Norfolk, rendered by Mr. George Buchanan. Mr. Weir has so often presented the gardener that we knew what to expect from him, and he did not deceive our expectations. Mr. Percy Owen made a spirited Bishop of Carlisle. Miss Helen Haye played the part of Isabel, Richard's Queen, with dignity and feeling; but she was made up rather old. The Queen of Richard II. was a mere child, and though Shakspeare forgets this, the difference in age should not be accentuated more than can be helped.

'Much Ado about Nothing,' performed on Monday afternoon, presented a delightful Benedick and Beatrice in Mr. Henry Ainley and Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, fresh and bright in lively badinage. They were well supported by Mr. Benson's company, in which Mr. Edward Warburton was a dignified Leonato, Mr. Murray Carrington a villainous Don John, and Mr. Weir a humorous Dogberry.

On Monday evening was produced for the second time 'Love's Labour's Lost.' Mr. Benson gave the wisdom and wit of Biron with fine humour, especially in the scene in which the men discover each other to be forsworn and in love. The King and the other two lords were lightly played, except in the masking scene. It was incongruous to cause the Russians to turn somersaults and tumble in their dance. Mr. Owen made up well as Sir Nathaniel, the curate, Mr. Hannan-Clarke hardly did his best for Holofernes. Mr. George Weir was Costard, and therefore also 'Pompey, surnamed the big,' so he had a chance of enlivening the action by his humorous by-play. The character least worthily represented was that of Don Adriano de Armado. Mr. Edward Warburton is better suited for tragedy than farce. A sketch like this needs a finical dress, a light touch, and a keen humour. Miss Leah Hanman's rendering of the page Moth and Mr. H. O. Nicholson's Boyet were worth noting. The Princess of Miss Helen Haye tempered her dignity with sprightliness; and Rosaline was pleasantly represented by Mrs. Benson. The last scene took on the manner of a Christmas pantomime through the introduction of a sort of ballet, danced by cuckoos, owlets, fairies, and shepherds. The representation by the Elizabethan Stage Society last year seemed to express Shakspeare's meaning more clearly, in its unshifted scenery, quick action, and fidelity to the text.

It would have been pleasant to see this play in the afternoon, and 'Much Ado about Nothing' after it, so that the development of Shakspeare's art might have been illustrated, and the relation of Biron and Rosaline to Benedick and Beatrice.

On Tuesday 'Coriolanus,' a painful play,

was produced. Mr. Benson rendered the title-role, a difficult part. In the first act he rather "mouthed his speech," and his rhythmic eloquence became monotonous. But with the intensifying of his feeling he regained his higher style, and carried the sympathies of the house with him. His friend Menenius Agrippa was presented by Mr. H. O. Nicholson. As Volumnia Miss Genevieve Ward raised a storm of welcome and applause. Mr. Weir as First Citizen was humorous, though he created a strong suspicion that he was no true Roman after all. The scenes of the Roman mob were finely staged.

Garriek's version of 'The Country Girl' of Wycherley was further altered under the present management, and certainly to disadvantage, not only by cutting, but also by placing the final scene in Moody's house instead of on Belville's doorstep. The scene in the Park was set on with good realistic effect. Mr. H. O. Nicholson's Sparkish was well conceived and executed, the humorous possibilities of the part being fully realized. Moody was fitly performed by Mr. Edward Warburton—the man who had grown out of touch with London life through long residence in the country, with a semi-paternal, semi-marital affection for his juvenile ward, and a sound affection for her fortune. The ignorance, clumsiness, and drawl of Peggy were much exaggerated by Mrs. Benson, who should have remembered that the girl came of a good family, had a large fortune, and had had a fair education. Her gaucheries should have been sketched in much more delicate shades of contrast with Althea (Miss Helen Haye) and the smart waiting-maid (Miss Saumarez).

A new play, 'Don Quixote,' performed on the evening of Friday, May 3rd, was written by Mr. G. E. Morrison. Many of the incidents are necessarily foreshortened, contracted, given in dialogue, or altogether excised; but the dramatist elaborates the character of Antonia, the niece of Don Quixote, to show how his delusions lead to the neglect of the real woman in her person for the sake of the imaginary woman, his Dulcinea. In the elaboration Mr. Morrison proceeds upon poetical lines of harmonious construction. The girl, early orphaned and left to his charge, had been a daughter of Don Quixote's sister, also of an imaginative temperament. A strong sympathy had grown up in her heart for her uncle; she seeks him when he wanders, and it is the help rendered by Nicholas to her uncle that makes him win her heart. The part was taken by Miss Helen Haye. There are many fine lines and good situations in the play, and it was well set on the stage, in spite of unexpected difficulties in rehearsing. Don Quixote was represented by Mr. Benson. His knighthood, his adventures, and the progress of his mental affection were made laudably clear. At the end, reason returns; he recognizes Antonia, and realizes his position. Mr. Weir was made for Sancho Panza. Throughout all his journey he never lets us forget his original, but perhaps it is as governor of the island of Barataria that he chiefly excels. Of the other characters none is specially noticeable; but the scene of the carouse and dance at the inn before Quixote's knighthood was a memorable *tout ensemble*. The play should be popular after some judicious strengthening of the later scenes.

Dramatic Gossip.

For the frequently varying and restless programme of the Sothorn and Marlowe

combination was substituted on Monday at the Waldorf 'When Knighthood was in Flower,' a dramatization by Mr. Paul Kester of the novel of the same name by Mr. Charles Major. The piece has obtained much vogue in America, and the two associates now play in it for the first time together, Mr. Sothorn appearing as the hero, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Miss Marlowe resuming the part of Mary Tudor, the sister of Henry VIII., which is one of the best known in her repertory.

Of the American pieces which constitute the staple of modern entertainments, 'Brewster's Millions,' produced at the Hicks Theatre, is one of the most trivial and entertaining. It is virtually a one-part piece, as the hero of which Mr. Gerald Du Maurier furnishes a delightful representation.

Miss ELIZABETH ROBINS's 'Votes for Women' is placed this evening in the regular bill at the Court Theatre.

ON March 22nd, at Pittsburg, Miss Ellen Terry married Mr. James Carew, the actor by whom she was supported during her American trip.

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